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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CLEVELAND.

Meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Convention—Full Representation—Organization Effected—Spicy Speeches and Letters—1853 and 1869—The Members of the Western Press Association Invited to Participate in the Deliberations of the Convention—First Day's Proceedings—Meeting of the Western Associated Press.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, November 24, 1869.

Woman Suffrage Association met at Case Hall in this city at eleven o'clock this morning. Mrs Lucy Stone Blackwell called the Convention to order, and read a circular letter prepared by the Committee, of which she was Chairman, and also a call for this Convention based on the opinion received in response to that circular letter. The call, with signatures from residents of twenty-three States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, invited the meeting of a convention of delegates from each State, not exceeding the number of representatives in Congress, to form an American Woman Suffrage Association.

On motion of Mr. Sanborn, of Massachusetts, Judge James B. Bradwell, of Chicago, was chosen temporary Chairman, and on taking the chair said: Women and men of America, I thank you for the honor you have done me in electing me to preside over you. The objects of this meeting have been well stated by Mrs. Stone. I will only add that we have met to form an association that shall extend into every State and county from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to Canada, and I don't know but that at some time it will extend over into Canada. An organization that shall effect a change in the laws of the various States where they work oppressively on women.

Mrs. Mary F. Davis, wife of A. J. Davis, the Secretary, was elected temporary Secretary.

A committee on credentials was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Livermore, of Illinois; Caroline M. Severance, of Massachusetts; A. J. Boyer, of Ohio; W. T. Hazard, of Missouri; Rev. Mrs. Ames, of California. Only a few responding to the call for the voting in the Convention, the Chairman said: I hope all will vote yes or no when called. To say yes or no is very characteristic of the ladies.

A delegate, *sotto voce*, yes, they sometimes say no when they mean yes.

While the Committee was out, Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell read letters from Mrs. Francis D. Gage and George Wm. Curtis, preacing the reading with allusions to the first meeting in favor of woman suffrage, held in Cleveland sixteen years ago, when Mrs. Francis D. Gage presided.

Mrs. Cutler, of Ohio, was introduced by Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, and made a speech in favor or conferring the ballot on women.

She was followed by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who read a lengthy written address in favor of the objects of the Convention.

Judge Beadwell said it has been decided repeatedly by the courts that American women are citizens of the country. A foreign born woman was not naturalized by the naturalization of her husband. She could be naturalized on a separate application. The decision of woman's citizenship might produce complications. For instance: Suppose Vermont to confer the ballot on women, as that State probably will, and the women on whom the ballot had thus been conferred moved out west, they might claim that the fifteenth amendment the right to vote.

Mrs. Ames, of California, thought the decisions as to woman's citizenship had been somewhat muddled. She had been informed by a lady who made application to the State Department for protection in a prepost in Texas, that she had received a response, that for such protection she would have to depend on the courtesies of consuls.

Mr. Blackwell, from the Committee on Credentials, reported delegates present from New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and California. Of these States, New Jersey, Delaware and Ohio reported full delegations present.

On motion of Mr. Sanborn, a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, consisting of one delegate from each State represented.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Rev. Antoinette L. Brown.

Col. T. W. Higginson, of Rhode Island, was elected President, with one Vice President from each State represented, Myra Bradwell and Mary F. Davis, Secretaries, and Wm. Hudson, of Cleveland, Treasurer.

A letter was read from Wm. Lloyd Garrison, approving of the Convention. In this letter the writer expresses the hope: "The organ of the Convention, should it have one, will not mingle rashness for courage, folly for smartness, cunning for sagacity, badinage for art, unscrupulousness for fidelity, extravagance for devotion, effrontery for heroism, lunacy for genius, or an incongruous melange for a simple palatable dish." He adds: "Whatever legislation can do to redress unequal rights, will be sure of equal rights, will be sure of accomplishment as soon as the political power of women is the exact counterpart of that now exclusively in the hands of men. In their hands, not in consequence of any superior intelligence, virtue or patriotism on their part, but simply on account of their sex, and what is this but a flagrant usurpation based upon an unconsequential difference."

Speeches in favor of the 16th amendment to the Constitution, offered in Congress by Mr. Julian, were then made by Rev. Mrs. Hanaford, of Mass., and Susan B. Anthony.

On motion of Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, a Committee of Three was appointed to invite the members of the Western Press Association to attend the meeting.

On motion of Mr. S. S. Foster, the invitation was so modified as to invite them to participate in the deliberations.

During the afternoon the session hall was crowded, a large number of the citizens of Cleveland being present.

The following is the letter of Mrs. Francis D. Gage:

To the American Woman's Suffrage Association: From the invalid chamber and the cripple's chair, I send you my most earnest God speed in your humanitarian work. Many that will stand upon the platform in Cleveland, on November 24th, who stood on the platform in the National Woman's Rights Convention in the same city sixteen years ago. In looking back from the standpoint of American opinion to-day to that time, and comparing the "then" and the "now," can you not feel that the victory is almost won? If God and nature have decreed from the beginning that man and woman shall not stand as equals in all that appertains to the higher development of the human race, then is our civilization a mockery and our christianity a failure. FRANCES D. GAGE,

70 William St., Long Island.

The Western Associated Press meeting here to-day was largely attended, and a large amount of business was transacted. The Annual Report of the Board was read by Hon. Joseph Medill, of Chicago, Chairman of the Executive Committee. It showed the affairs of the Association to be in a more prosperous condition than ever before. Among other things, the Board of Directors were instructed to employ reporters in each branch of Congress, to make special reports of the proceedings for the Western Press. The question of the removal of the headquarters of the agency to Chicago was, after some discussion, referred to the Board of Directors.

Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, as Chairman of the Special Committee, reported the following nominations for the new Board of Directors: H. N. Walker, of Detroit, Joseph Medill, of Chicago, J. G. Siebeneck, of Pittsburgh, W. N. Haldeman, of Louisville, A. W. Fairbanks, of Cleveland, John Knapp, of St. Louis, and W. D. Bickham, of Dayton. These were elected. There was a general desire to have Richard Smith serve again, but he positively declined.

The by laws were so amended as to change the time of holding the annual meeting from November to the first Wednesday in June.

Resolutions were passed thanking the Executive Committee for their important services last year, and thanking the City Council of Cleveland for the use of the City Hall. Adjourned *sine die*.

The Board of Directors met immediately after, and organized by electing H. N. Walker, President, and H. C. Baker, Secretary. Joseph Medell and A. W. Haldeman were appointed on the Executive Committee.

MICHIGAN.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Convention—Resolutions Adopted, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DETROIT, November 24.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Convention reassembled this morning at East Saginaw. The Committee on Resolutions not having agreed upon a report, the Convention was open to discussion. Speeches were made favorable to the construction of the northern route to the Straits by Mackinaw, from Pugets Sound. A diversity of opinion was shown in regard to local roads to be built through the State to the Straits, and the mode of building by counties or towns.

An interesting letter from Edwin E. Johnson, engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was read. Mr. Johnson expresses his opinion of the entire feasibility of the route, and that the road, when once built, is at once self-sustaining from the local traffic alone. The straits of the Mackinac cannot be bridged. The passages of the straits by railroad trains can, however, be economically and expeditiously made.

In the afternoon speeches were again made, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That a railroad through the northern peninsula of the State of Michigan to the Strait of Mackinac, and thence by direct connections with the East and North, are demanded by the interests, not only of Michigan, but of the whole country; that such roads developing the mining, lumbering, manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests of the first importance, will necessarily have the effect to transmute five hundred miles of wilderness into one of the most productive and richest sections of the Union.

Resolved, That such roads are necessary to Michigan as a bond of union between its two Peninsulas and to continue, by a practical and the shortest route to towards the Atlantic, that future great continental railway of which the Northern Pacific Road will form a part; and that in the judgment of this Convention, it is the imperative duty of Congress to extend the land grants now held by the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Companies to the Straits of Mackinac, relieving these companies of the requirement to terminate upon Grand Traverse Bay, and also to make such liberal grants of land, money, or credit, as shall secure the speedy construction of the road from the present eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific Road to the Straits of Mackinac.

Resolved, That the Convention deems it the true policy of the country to extend such projects as those of railroads from Mackinaw to Puget Sound, and open the line of the proposed Southern Pacific Road, such aid as will secure their speedy construction, and that we may cite the prosperity of such States and districts as have been liberal in aiding great public works, as a perpetual argument to show the safety and wisdom of such a policy.

Resolved, That while the railroads of Michigan and the northwest as pioneers in the development of our own and neighboring States, as far as their system is concerned, are entitled to our hearty consideration, and demand the warmest encouragement and support from the Convention and the people we represent. We do now especially earnestly call upon Congress to extend government aid in such efficient form as may be deemed best to the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the straits of Mackinac, as the most important of all our railroad interests.

The Secretaries of the Convention were instructed to furnish certified copies of the resolutions and printed copies of the proceedings of the Convention to the President and Cabinet. Also, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Chairman of the Pacific Railway, Ways and Means and Finance Committees respectively. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

ST. LOUIS.

Particulars of the Fire on the Steamer Rubicon.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—Capt. Blake, of the steamer Rubicon, which arrived to-day from Memphis, gives some particulars of the accident to his boat last Saturday. The fire was discovered at two o'clock in the morning, under the pilot house, which, with the upper part of the texas, was in a moment or two all ablaze and burning furiously. The boat was immediately headed for shore, the pilot, Wm. Riley, standing at his post until the wheel itself caught fire, nor did he leave it until the boat was ashore. In the meantime Capt. Blake and the crew trained the hose and brought three streams of water to bear on the fire. As soon as the boat reached the shore, all the passengers, fifty-five in number, twenty-two of whom were women and children, were safely landed, where they all remained until the flames were reduced, when all returned to the boat, and she proceeded on her voyage. The fire is supposed to have caught from sparks lodging against the pilot house, at its intersection with the hurricane roof.

The steamer Lady Pike grounded a barge a few miles below Hurricane, on Friday last, which was cut to pieces by ice on Monday, involving a loss of seven thousand bushels of grain. The Pretender grounded at the same place on Sunday, and was obliged to throw over board several thousand dollars worth of flour, wheat, and other produce.

The body of Wm. H. Carry was taken from the Fifth street ruins this evening. One side of his face and the whole back part of his head was cut away.

TORONTO.

Latest From the Winnepeg Territory—Gen. McDougall Still Held at Bay.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TORONTO, November 24.—A special to the *Globe*, from St. Paul, says: "A gentleman from Fort Garey arrived at St. Paul, yesterday. He says the English half-breeds and whites take little or no part in the demonstration. The insurgents are chiefly French half-breeds. A system of passes has been adopted, and a strict surveillance exercised. The insurgents had taken possession of the Hudson Bay store house, and are dealing out to themselves daily rations from the Company's supplies."

Dr. Brown, editor of the *Norwester*, refused to print a rebel proclamation, but his printers were forced at the mouth of the musket to issue the revolutionary document, which was posted in various parts of the recellious district.

A Red River trading house, at St. Paul, learns that there is a strong organization, including many half breeds, awaiting a favorable opportunity to declare in favor of Governor McDougall. A Fenian picnic is said to be directing the minds of the disturbers.

A special, just received from St. Paul, says: "A letter dated Pembina, 10th, received, says: 'McDougall has rented the house he lived in and settled for the winter at Fort Garey. The whole country is in the possession of the rebels. The object is not to throw off their allegiance to the Queen, but to oppose annexation to Canada.'"

Virginia Republican State Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—The Republican State Convention met to day. The Chairman of the State Central Committee, in calling the Convention to order, said he hoped its action would be harmonious and such as to suggest to Congress the immediate admission of the State into the Union. The Convention proceeded to organize.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Spanish Gunboats Have Been Seized—The Matter will be Settled Before the Courts—Grand Jury Find Indictments Against Blatchford and Others—Over Two Hundred "Respectable Merchants" Charged with Swindling the Government Under A. J's Reign.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, NOV. 24, 1869.

The Spanish gunboats have been seized, and are now in the custody of the United States authorities, awaiting the action of the court. The libels having all been filled out and presented in court, the U. S. Deputy Marshal proceeded to take possession of the vessels. The monitions, or writs, are returnable on the 14th of December in the United States district court, before Judge Blatchford, but it is considered probable that the cases will be opened immediately. Mr. Webster, son-in-law of Secretary Fish, and one of the counsel for the Spanish Government, called on Mr. Pierreport in relation to the gunboats, but the substance of the interview has not transpired. It is understood that Webster is now preparing the necessary bonds preparatory to making application for the release of the steamers, and it is believed the application will be made to Judge Blatchford before the close of the present week.

Collector Grinnell has received additional information regarding the perpetration of most stupendous frauds against the Government by mercantile firms in this city. Over two hundred respectable merchants, many of them occupying prominent positions, are now under suspicion of having participated in the frauds, which extended through several months during the last administration. Their names will be suppressed, pending the official investigation now being conducted at the Custom House. The frauds were accomplished by means of false invoices and under valuation of imported merchandise, and are believed to involve a vast amount of money.

The Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court have found an indictment against Blatchford for complicity in the drawback frauds in the Custom House. The indictment is based on the evidence of W. H. Rowe, and the numbers which are endorsed with Blatchford's name. It is said indictments have also been found against the Caldwells, who were alleged associates of Blatchford in the crime, but they have not yet been filed.

TENNESSEE.

Terrible State of Affairs—Inhuman Butchery of Colored Men.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, November 24.—A terrible affair occurred near Tiptonville, Tenn., on Sunday. A party of masked men went to the house of Wm. Jones, a planter, for the purpose of disarming the negroes working for him. Jones having word of their coming, determined to resist, as the negroes had been peaceable and well disposed, and made proper means for defense. When the raiders came they were met with a destructive fire which caused them to retreat, leaving one of their number dead, and two mortally wounded. The dead one proved to be Robert Dickinson, living across the Kentucky line. His cousin, Robert Beauchamp, died next morning. He said he was misled into the scrape. The excitement next day was intense. Officers came and arrested Mr. Jones and six of the negroes. Owing to the excitement, Mr. Jones was taken to the river in charge of the Deputy Sheriff and placed on the steamer Lillian, bound for Louisville and brought here, while the Sheriff with the negroes started for Troy; but on the way were attacked by a posse, who took five of the negroes into the woods and shot them down. The Sheriff by hard begging succeeded in saving the life of the other one, who was taken to Troy and put in jail. The excitement in Tipton is immense, and as the party who shot the negroes are well known, it is supposed other blood will be shed, even if the matter is settled.

Willis Jones, at whose house the tragic affray occurred, states that he had an interview with the parties who attacked his house on the Monday preceding the affray, and warned them that he would defend his negroes to the last. Also that Hicks, one of the men wounded, had attempted to whip one of the negroes before. The affair grew out of an enmity between Hicks and the other two negroes. The parties are all Southern men.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan was much better yesterday and will be out in a few days.

—Advices from Martinique and Guadaloupe report that small-pox and vomito prevails.

—Letters received from Havana state that five Spanish war vessels are about to proceed from Cuban waters to New York.

—An Englishman was adroitly robbed of four thousand two hundred dollars at the New York Bank of Commerce on Monday.

—The New Orleans Water Works Board have cut off the supply to Custom House Collector Casey for refusing to pay a bill of $1,000.

—The Virginia Republican State Convention elected Chas. H. Porter, Congressman elect, as President, and adjourned till to-day.

—By the robbery of the Boylston National Bank many persons lose all their property. No clue to the thieves has yet been discovered.

—A special from Cheyenne reports the completion of fifty-four miles of the Denver Pacific Railroad. This track is now laid at the rate of one and a half miles per day.

—Joseph B. Adams, Republican, was elected Mayor of Portsmouth, N. H., on Tuesday, receiving 966 votes, against 596 for Frank Jones, Democrat, the present incumbent.

—An attempt was recently made to incite the negroes to rebellion on the Cuban plantations about Sagua. The plot was discovered, and the ringleaders promptly executed.

—Recruits are being forwarded from Fort Leavenworth to New Mexico for the Third Cavalry and the Fifteenth Infantry, and to the Indian country for the Thirtd Infantry and Tenth Cavalry.

—Moran, the South Carolinian charged by Mrs. Lasier with applying to her to procure an abortion on his cousin, was released on ten thousand dollars bail on Tuesday. He denies his guilt.

—Mrs. Wallace, who leaped from the fourth story window of the burning house in New York on Saturday, gave birth to a still-born child in the hospital on Monday. The unfortunate woman still lives, but is unconscious.

—All the piers of the Ohio River bridge, at Louisville, and the four hundred feet span over the middle channel were completed yesterday. The entire structure will be ready for the passage of trains in about twenty days.

—The Cuban Junta state that if they can do no more than secure the detention of the gunboats until Congress meets, they will be content, as they feel assured that among the first acts of Congress will be the formal recognition of Cuba.

—It is stated that the Cuban Junta place great reliance on the Congress now about to assemble, and are highly encouraged by numerous petitions being signed by the American people, praying for the recognition of Cuba by the United States.

—A vigilance committee in Fremont, Iowa, a few days since, lynched a noted ruffian named Sam Murdoch, charged with the murder of Henry Johnson. Since Murdoch's death, Johnson has made his appearance alive and well. Efforts will be made to bring the lynchers to trial.

—Several bidders are in the field for the Pacific Railroad stock owned by St. Louis, including Jameson, Smith & Carting, of New York. The bids range from fifty to sixty dollars per share. Mayor Cole recommends that the city advertise the stock for thirty days, and sell it to the highest bider.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Misguided Citizens of the United States—Cuban Matters—Spanish Gunboats—Our Relations with England—Suspensions—Negotiations Reopened—The President on Reciprocity—Relieved and Assigned—Short Accounts—Pleasure Party—Appointments—International Exposition—President Grant Subscribes $5,000.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1869.

MISGUIDED CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following letter was to-day received at Department of State. Navy Department, Washington, November 23, 1869. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th inst, relative to the destitute condition of a number of misguided citizens of the United States who have been abandoned in Nassau, N. P. by the steamer Lilian, alleged to have been engaged in the service of the Cuban insurgents. Rear Admiral Charles H. Poor, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, has been instructed to send one of his vessels to Nassau for the purpose of receiving on board and conveying to Key West such of the men referred to as wish to avail themselves of the passage, and will agree not to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. M. ROBESON,

Secretary of the Navy.

HON. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The visit of District Attorney Pierrepont to Washington, last week, was not with especial reference to the Spanish gunboats, but while here this subject was brought to his attention. A voluminous protest from the contractor for building the vessels having been received by the government, complaining of the conduct of Peru and of the United States, for their detention, and laying the foundation of a claim for damages. It was in consequence of this protest, and with the view to a decision of the questions by the courts that the proceedings were ordered to be instituted, the libeling of vessels being a preliminary to the suit. Contrary to recently published statements, there was no protest by the Spanish Minister against legal proceedings. The truth is, he is not dissatisfied with them, and certainly the representation with the Secretary of State have been altogether free from excitement. This subject continues to be discussed in diplomatic circles, the opinion being expressed there, and in other quarters entitled to respect, that there is insufficient ground for the declaration of the representative of the Peruvian Minister, therefore, the Spanish gunboats will be released and permitted to leave this country.

CUBAN MATTERS.

The latest reliable information from Cuba concerning the insurgents shows a decline in their cause, and that they are now in possession of not a single town, having been obliged even to abandon Guzymaro, the seat of the Cespedes Government. There is now no doubt that several months ago General Jordan made overtures of surrender to the Spanish authorities, not on his own behalf but on that of his men from the United States, who were, he said, forced to take the front of battle in all combats. In consequence of this, comparatively few American soldiers survived; but the Captain General declined the conditions of Jordan's object: General Jordan was, therefore, unable to leave the country and was transferred to the staff of Cespedes.

SELF-CONSTITUTED COMMISSION.

A letter received here to-day contains the information that Senator Cameron and Commissioner Delano, accompanied by about thirty other persons, principally Pennsylvania politicians, propose to travel over Southern Georgia to discover, from personal observation, the actual condition of that region, politically and otherwise, with a view of communicating the results of their observations to Congress. Of course, this move has reference to the unsettled question of the admission of the Georgia Senators and Representatives. Whether the animus of this migratory party is for or against their admission, does not appear from the letter.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The entire speech of Mr. Gladstone at the Lord Mayor's dinner, is just received here, in the London papers, and is regarded as friendly to the settlement of the Alabama claims question in a manner satisfactory to the United States. This view is strengthened by letters from distinguished sources in England making inquiries and suggestions indicating a continued improvement in the state of feeling on this subject and strongly expressive of a desire that the dispute be promptly adjusted. There has, however, been no official action, but the aspect leads to the belief that negotiations will be be resumed at an early day.

THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

To-night a public meeting of citizens was largely attended. The Committee reported that after two days canvassing they obtained subscriptions of $230,000, including $5,000 from President Grant, in furtherance of the international Fair in Washington in 1871. The announcement was enthusiastically received, and followed by additional subscriptions of two hundred thousand dollars. The amounts subscribed range from $1,000 to $10,000. These, with subscriptions to be paid by the city, make a total of $1,200,000 secured. These favorable circumstances led to the passage of a resolution definitely fixing the purpose of holding an international exposition.

PAYMASTER'S ACCOUNT SHORT.

Another case proving the inadequacy of naval paymasters' bonds was discovered to-day. Upon the settlement of the accounts of an acting assistant paymaster, it was found that his account is $26,000 short, and that he has absconded. His bonds are for $5,000, and his endorsers have been called upon for the money.

It is found that Marcy's accounts amount to over a million of dollars, about a tenth of which has not been accounted for. His bonds amount to twenty thousands dollars.

THE PRESIDENT ON RECIPROCITY.

The President has announced himself, within the past three days, to a prominent Senator, as absolutely opposed to the contemplated reciprocity treaty with Canada. So firm and decided is his opposition, that he declined to have any consultation on the subject with Mr Rose, and has again refused to consider the subject. This statement is deemed necessary on account of its reassertion in numerous papers to the contrary.

NEGOTIATIONS REOPENED.

Contrary to general expectation, the President will at last be able to announce to Congress that negotiations on the Alabama claims matter have been reopened, an official dispatch to the State Department having been received to that effect from Minister Motley. It is impossible, in view of the past correspondence, that any result will be reached before the meeting of Congress.

PLEASURE PARTY.

The President and Mrs. Grant, Admiral Porter, Secretary Robeson, and a large number of prominent persons, including ladies, by invitation visited the Navy Yard this afternoon. After viewing the United States steamers and other objects of interest, they were entertained by Admiral Dahlgren at his residence. The usual salute was fired, and there was a dress parade of the Marine guard.

RELIEVED AND ASSIGNED.

Capt. C. H. Carlton has been relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and ordered to report to the commanding General of the Department of the Platte. First Lieutenant J. J. S. Hassler is relieved from duty as Indian Agent, and ordered to duty in the Department of the Platte.

SUSPENSIONS.

Since the adjournment of Congress the President has suspended about one hundred and twenty-five Postmasters in various sections of the country. A list of these suspensions will be submitted to the Senate for its action upon them immediately after the opening of Congress.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed John B Southworth as Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, vice Francis Burbee, suspended.

The President has appointed Samuel A. Wheelwright, Consul at Rosario, Argentine Republic.

HARRISBURG.

Warrants Signed for the Execution of Adam Titus and Dr. Paul Schoppe—"Credit Mobilier of America" in Court.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, November 24.—Gov. Geary to-day signed the death warrants of Adam Titus, sentenced in Cumberland county for the murder of Henry Stahm, and of Dr. Paul Schoppe, sentenced in the same county for the murder of Miss Steinecke. The day appointed for the execution of both is December 22d. Schoppe's warrant was signed in obedience to the recommendation of the Attorney General in his report on the case.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. the Credit Mobilier of America was considered in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county yesterday. The case came up on the appeal from the settlement of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, L. W. Hill representing in connection with the Attorney General, the Commonwealth, who offered the account of the State against the defendant claiming an amount due the State of $629,549.67. The original settlement showed a balance in favor of the State of $2,828,000, but by a settlement made on the 14th of July, 1869, the claim was reduced to the above amount. C. McMurtie, in the absence of Hon. E. M. Stanton, his colleague, A. M. Stone represented the defendent, and opened with a history of the origin and purpose of the Credit Mobilier, from which it appears the corporation originally existed as the Pennsylvania Fiscal Association, but its name was afterwards changed to its present style. When it became instrumental in building the Union Pacific Railroad, after this road had passed its one hundredth meridian where it obtained the subsidy promised by Congress to the railway first reaching that point, a contract was made by O. Ames to build 666 miles of road, and by him assigned to three trustees, who agreed to construct the road for that distance, and on condition that the Credit Mobelier will guarantee the performance of the contract, and advance the money therefor. The trustees promised to pay the Credit Mobelier a commission of 2½ per cent. and interest on the money advanced. In July, 1865, the Attorney General filed a *quo warrante* to inquire into the validity of the corporate existence of the Credit Mobelier, and its credit being thus impaired, it was unable to supply the amount of money required to carry on the contracts. It then refused to guarantees the part of the contract on condition that it should not be liable for any losses or claims for damages. The question involved is, what were the real earnings as a corporation during the year 1868. The witnesses for the defense have been called to prove that during that time no profits were earned and divided by the company.

Further testimony is to be offered in connection with the argument of counsel, and will probably occupy the time of the court during this morning.

CHICAGO.

Meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Convention—Eleven States Represented

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, November 24.—The Convention of Liquor Dealers and Rectifiers of the United States assembled at the Sherman House this morning at eleven o'clock. On calling the roll of the States, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio and California were found to be represented. Samuel Gindell, of Milwaukee, read a welcome address, in which he said: "Finding that the laws and the regulations of the Treasury Department concerning the manufacture and sale of liquors become more and more serious, so as to seriously interfere with the r business, they have formed a society, the purpose of protecting their interests, and to effect, if possible, such change in the present laws concerning distilled spirits, so as to do away with the taxations and expensive system of gauging and stamping."

Gindell, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was elected temporary Chairman.

The Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions were appointed, when the Convention adjourned until two o'clock.

Convention reassembled at two o'clock but adjourned in a few minutes without doing anything of public importance, until nine to-morrow morning.

CINCINNATI.

Interesting Business Statistics—Suicide.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, November 24.—The Secretary of the Cincinnati Board of Trade has prepared an exhaustive statement of facts and figures regarding Cincinnati manufactures in all branches. He shows the total value of products manufactured during the year ending March last to be one hundred and four millions six hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and twelve dollars, being one hundred and twenty-three per cent. increase since 1850. The value of iron manufactured was seventeen million; food, six-teen million; clothing and liquors each about eleven million; number of establishments, three thousand and eighty-four; number of hands employed, fifty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-five; cash capital invested, forty-nine million eight hundred and twenty-four thousand; clothing and liquors five.

Harmon Schroeder committed suicide this morning by drowning in a cistern in a drunken delirium. He was an unmarried German.

PHILADELPHIA.

Centennial Anniversary—Monument Unveiled—Incendiary Fire.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—The Centennial anniversary of the dedication of St. Georges Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated to-day by appropriate exercises. Bishop Simpton presided. Rev. M. D. Kurtz, the present pastor, gave an interesting historical sketch. Father Boehm, aged 95 years, who has been an itinerant 60 years, was present and made an address.

The monument erected in the Girard College grounds to the memory of the pupils who lost their lives in the late war was unveiled this noon, in the presence of the city councils. The monument is after a design by J. A. Baily, sculptor of the Washington statue in front of Independence Hall.

An incendiary fire occurred this morning in the cabinet factory of Jos. Walton & Co., Walnut street. Loss $10,000.

UPPER RIVERS.

Water and Weather at Morgantown Brownsville, Greensboro and Oil City.

(By the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., November 24.—River rising slowly, with twenty-six inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 34 at 4 o'clock P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., November 24.—River rising slowly, with six feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 31 at 4 o'clock P. M.

GREENSBORO, Pa., November 24.—River on stand, with two and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 30 at 4 o'clock P. M.

OIL CITY, Pa., November 24.—River falling slowly, with nineteen inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 44 at 6 o'clock P. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Sailing of the Monarch Postponed—Failure of Dublin Merchants—Death of General Dulce—Italy Not Favorable to the Duke of Genoa for King of Spain—Vote of Thanks to Lessips—Volunteers from Spain for Cuba.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 24.—The sailing of the steamship Monarch with the remains of the late George Peabody, has been postponed until Friday, December 24.

James Piore & Co., merchants of Dublin, well known in American trade, are bankrupt.

The shares of the French Cable Company declined five shillings yesterday on the announcement that the Anglo American Company had leased one of their cables to a German Company.

SPAIN.

MADRID, November 24.—The government will soon present to the Cortes a number of documents bearing on the Cuban question.

General Dulce, recently at the head of the government in Cuba, died yesterday.

PARIS, November 24.—Private advices received here contradict positively the general impression that Italy favors the elevation of the Duke of Genoa to the Spanish throne. A dispatch from Madrid, however, states that General Prim has assured the Cortes that the proposition meets with the favor of King Victor Emmanuel. The Duke of Genoa now has one hundred and sixty-five deputies pledged to his support.

The Cortes has passed a vote of thanks to Lessops, the president and directors of the Suez Canal.

Within the past three weeks 21,000 volunteers have sailed from Spanish ports for Cuba.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, November 24—Empress Eugenia has arrived here in the yacht Aigle, from port Said.

MARINE NEWS.

HAVRE, November 24.—The steamship Ville de Paris, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, November 24.—Consols, 93⅞. American securities quiet. 5-20s: '62, 83⅝; do '65, 82⅝; do '67, 84. 10 40s, 78⅝. Erie, 23½. Illinois, 99¼. Atlantic and Great Western 25¾. Stocks quiet.

PARIS, November 24.—Bourse dull. Rentes 71f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, November 24.—Cotton quiet and easier; middling uplands 11⅝@11⅝, Orleans 11⅝@11⅞; sales of 12,000. California white wheat 9s 6d, red western No. 2 8s 3d, winter 8s 7d@8s 8d. Western flour 21s 6d. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 28s 9d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 41. Pork 111s 6d. Beef 86. Lard 74s 6d. Cheese 58. Bacon 67s 6d. Common rosin 5s 6d, fine do 41s. Spirits petroleum 1s 5d, refined do 1s 10d. Tallow 48. Turpentine 27s 3d.

HAVRE, November 24.—Cotton closed quiet, spot 133f, afloat 130f.

ANTWERP, November 24.—Petroleum closed flat at 49f.

LONDON, November 24.—The City of Dublin, from New York, has arrived.

GLASGOW, November 24.—The St. Andrew, from Quebec, has arrived.

ERIE.

Collision on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ERIE, PA., Nov. 24.—About half-past five o'clock last evening, the mail train west on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad collided with the freight train going east, near Pattonia, about seventy-five miles from Erie. Both locomotives were completely wrecked, and the baggage car was driven into the smoking car. No one was killed.

Following is a list of the injured, so far as ascertained: John Spofford, mail agent, side and head; R. Rowe, fireman, arm and hip; Martin McLaughlin, engineer of mail train, side and hip; J. McGeverney, baggage master, side and head; A. Sinck, newsboy, head; J. Kline, Warren, Pa., arm broken and hurt in head; D. T. Hall, Jane, Pa., breast and head; C. Bullitts and J. Burke, both firemen both hurt in the head; Mr. Culbertson, telegraph repairer, was bruised. One unknown person was hurt in the the breast. An investigation is now being made as to the cause of the collision.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Governor's Message—His Views on State Matters.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBIA, November 24.—The State Legislature convened yesterday. The Governor's Message was read to-day. He spoke cheerfully of the financial condition of the State; recommends the interest on the debt be paid in specie; takes strong grounds against State aid to railroads; advises the passage of laws to protect working men, and urges special attention to manufactures and agricultural improvements.

Universalist Centenary.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

AUBURN, November 24.—A large number of clergymen and others connected with the Universalist Church assembled in this city for the purpose of holding the first centenary of the Society in this State. The meeting organized by the appointment of Rev. Geo. W. Montgomery, of Rochester, Moderator, and Hon. W. P. Robinson, of Auburn, Clerk.

Rev. A Saxe, D. D., of Rochester, opened the exercises by prayer, after which important business matters were discussed by the Revs. Bartholomew, Saxe, Bolles, Brown, Bullman, Mawley, Tomlinson, Chapin, and Barlow. Rev. E. C. Bolles, of Brooklyn, delivered the Centenary Sermon this evening to a very large audience. The meeting will continue through to-morrow.

Earthquake in the Phillippine Islands.

Accounts have been received at Madrid, Spain, from Manilla, of a fearful and destructive earthquake in the Phillippine Islands. Eight persons lost their lives in Manilla, and many were injured. The loss of property was very great.

Manilla advices to October 1st, received by way of San Francisco, say that three severe shocks of earthquake had been experienced and several buildings were badly damaged. The barracks of the native regiments were partially destroyed, and many deaths were caused by jumping from the windows and falling down stairs. There is not a whole roof in the town, and the rainy season has begun. Reports from the interior were received of the falling of churches and other large buildings. The shock was felt a great distance from the coast. One ship reported that it was felt while she was one hundred miles away.

THE Legislature of Vermont has taken its Thanksgiving vacation. One of the most important measures passed in the last hours of the session was a bill exempting from taxation for five years all manufacturing establishments hereafter erected in the State, and all the capital and machinery used in operating them, and all the capital and machinery added to buildings already erected, but not now used for manufacturing purposes, whenever the capital used amounts to one thousand dollars or more. The bill was warmly opposed on the ground of its doubtful constitutionality, but the great need of the State in this respect overpowered all objections, and the bill passed.

ON Thanksgiving day two convicts were released from the Massachusetts State Prison, who, according to the facts recently learned, have suffered imprisonment during a period of nearly five years for a crime of which another party is guilty. Their names were John Long and John Hayes, and the offence charged against them was that of garroting a drunken man on the street. Long was twenty-two years of age, and Hayes was twenty-three years of age, and both had been sentenced for twenty years.

GENERAL NEWS.

WOMEN are fined in Chicago for insulting men on the street.

FALB, the earthquake prophet, has been hanged in effigy by the indignant Peruvians.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1869.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 89¼@89¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firm at 61f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 125¼@125¾.

THERE are fresh signs of trouble among the Schuylkill colliers, the miners complaining that the operators do not adhere with good faith to the terms of the recent adjustment.

THE legal proceedings which have been instituted, at New York, by the Federal authorities against the Spanish gun-boats, prove to be, as we supposed, based wholly upon the objections made by the Peruvian Minister to their departure. Upon their face, these proceedings show no relation to the Cuban question. The representative of Peru, a recognized and friendly power, protests that these vessels, being intended for service on the Cuban coast, will in effect release other Spanish vessels from that station, the latter proceeding forthwith in offensive operations against Peru. This objection is more plausible than substantial, but the Government very properly prefers to submit the affair to judicial investigation, when the vessels will be discharged unless the Peruvian agent makes good his allegations. We can judge of the probable result of this enquiry, when we remember that it is but a few months since we sold several of the public vessels, monitors, then lying at Mound City, to the Peruvian authorities, and permitted their departure by way of New Orleans, the objections of the Spanish Minister being then met by the solemn assurances of the Peruvian Government that actual hostilities between that country and Spain were at an end. It is apparent, *therefore*, that the Peruvian protest, upon which the sailing of these Spanish vessels is now delayed, cannot be presented in good faith. It is clearly only a blind, resorted to for this emergency in the interest of the Cuban revolt, and which will fail to bear the investigation now to be made. It is only the merits of the Peruvian case which can be considered.

The organization of the Pennsylvania Legislature, at its approaching session, presents matter for wide and interesting speculations in every part of the Commonwealth. The Republican party has elected a majority of the members to either House, and upon that party will rest all the responsibility in the premises. The future *prestige* of Republicanism among the people of Pennsylvania will very largely, perhaps decisively, rest upon the wisdom and rectitude with which its Senators and Representatives shall approach and perform all their legislative duties. The public scrutiny of their proceedings will be more vigilant and searching in its character than ever before, perhaps, in the legislative history of the State; a more absolute fidelity to the public interests will be insisted upon; less charity need be looked for to palliate the errors or excuse the delinquencies of individual members; the shadow of a suspected corruption will be accepted as proof of a fact, by a people which is more likely to be in the temper for holding the accused guilty, until he proves his own innocence, than for adhering to the older and sounder maxim of the law. Why it happens that this jealousy of observation is to be expected concerning the proceedings of the coming session, in a degree so much greater than heretofore, it is not necessary to explain in detail. It is enough to know that the public press, since the close of the last session, has said so much to familiarize the people with the idea of legislative corruption, as one of something more than a mere possibility in fact, that the wisest course for members of both parties, at the session coming, will be to take it for granted that their official and individual records at Harrisburg must be entirely clear of stain, or the offenders, be they whom they may, will inevitably be exposed to the merciless judgment of their constituents.

We have not credited the one-fourth part of the imputations which a portion of the press have brought against members as a body, without specifying the individual criminals. We have ever been ready to receive and to unite in presenting to the public such particular accusations as should rest upon any responsible authority. The entire absence of such specific allegations has not, however, had the effect of quieting the public suspicions. It is true that certain members, who were vaguely indicated as guilty of improprieties last winter, have been dropped from the confidence of their constituents, but it is also true that others have been re-elected whom public rumor had equally impeached. It will be the latter class in the Capitol, this winter, which will challenge for the whole body the closest scrutiny of the people, and the most pitiless judgment upon any detected misconduct.

Allegheny county is to be represented by two Senators and six members of the Assembly. We feel a peculiar pride in exhibiting, for the honor of our great county, a delegation which, in its whole, and in detail, challenges the sharpest criticism of the Commonwealth. Of these eight gentlemen, a part are already familiar with their legislative duties, and the rest are new to public life. Of the former, we may claim, with a just pride, that their records are free from any stain or imputation, and of the latter, that they will equally be guided by the highest convictions of public duty.

Those gentlemen clearly perceive that odium has been brought upon our legislation, in years past, by the errors, of omission or of commission, of a small proportion of the legislators. They understand that the Republican party has been, no matter whether justly or unjustly, held responsible for these errors which suspicion has magnified and which the parties concerned have never explained to the public satisfaction. And they do not propose to become participators, themselves, in any proceedings, during the coming session, which could lend a shadow of color to the renewal of the scandalous imputations of the past.

And that is just what their constituents will expect from them.

We speak not only for the Republicans but for all the people of Allegheny county, when we express the public confidence that our own members will hold themselves aloof from all corrupt bargainings in the organization of the House. They will not vote for any officer, from Speaker downwards, whose record is stained by a single blemish, who shall be known to have bound himself by any corrupt stipulation for the purpose of securing either a nomination or an election. They will make no bargains for themselves, nor ratify any that shall be made by others. They will go into conference with their brother members, upon the matter of organization, with the distinct understanding that the discovery of such bargains made or understandings had by their nominees shall itself release them from the obligations to support the candidates who are guilty of that form of corruption. Our members are aware that the independent Republican press of this city expects to sustain them in everything that is right, and to defend them in nothing that shall be wrong. They know that the press will herein faithfully represent the sentiment of all their constituents. They are quite prepared, therefore, to take and maintain such a line of faithfulness to public duty as shall satisfy the people of this county that Republicanism shall not be made either the cloak or the excuse for any form of legislative misconduct.

We trust that similar views and purposes will control Republican members generally. Let us have an end of these shameful scandals which have annually dishonored the Legislative politics of this Commonwealth, no matter what party has had the majority. It would gratify our State pride to see the coming Legislature organized with officers whose records defy censure, and to follow the daily progress of a session not blotted with disreputable intrigues, or with the shadow of corruptions still more disgraceful. There was never a more favorable period for inaugurating this better state of things. We see plenty of significant indications that the people desire it, and that if the session of '69–'70 disappoints these expectations, it will be for the last time in the experience of our own party. Let us, then, see how many of the Republican members-elect will shake hands together, to ensure such a general conduct of the public business at this session as will save, instead of ruining, our political ascendency in the Commonwealth. Let us thereby justify the popular confidence in the purity of our principles, in the integrity of our party organization, and in the personal honor of the citizens to whom we have entrusted official station.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS.

In the mountainous [illegible] of Wales—and Wales is nearly all mountains—there are numerous railroads of very narrow gauge—from thirty to thirty-six inches—and correspondingly light rails. Such roads can be carried through narrower defiles and around sharper curves than it would be practicable to carry roads of ordinary width. Moreover, the cost of construction, and the operating expenses when constructed, are greatly less than those of ordinary roads.

In northern India, in the confined but fertile valleys stretching southward from the great Himalaya range, such roads are being largely introduced, and to great profit to all concerned.

Experience has shown that roads of six feet gauge, such as the New York and Erie, are greatly more expensive in their operation than those of four feet eight and a half inches, which is the common gauge, there being a much larger relative amount of dead weight to move on the wider than on the narrower gauge; and it is found that these still narrower roads of which we have been speaking can be operated more cheaply still in proportion to the freight or passengers carried. Of course, they are run at a lower speed; but, as they are comparatively short, that is of minor importance.

It is the intention, as soon as the Kansas Pacific branch road shall reach Denver, to build several such roads from thence to the numerous mining centres in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, especially into the parks. Those mountains are there not less than 150 miles wide, broken by innumerable valleys and streams, and some romantic little lakes. The mineral wealth of that lofty and rugged region is known to be great; but nothing except such a system of roads as this can fairly develope them.

It has occurred to us, that in many agricultural and mining localities in this State such roads might be made to great advantage. It is true that they could not connect with the wider roads, and all freight destined to points beyond their termini would have to be transhipped; but that is a trifling drawback compared with having no road at all.

For carrying coal such narrow gauge roads would answer admirably. The cars could be taken into the mines, filled by the miners, made up into trains upon sidings, and then transported to the point where the coal is wanted, where it could be screened to better advantage, and with less waste and loss, than at the pit's mouth. For such roads rails of thirty pounds to the yard would be abundantly strong; and as a train of a given weight would be extended over a much greater space, and as the speed would be quite moderate—say, six or eight miles an hour—the wear and tear of either road or machinery would be very trifling. Coal could be carried on such a road, if kept in good repair and well managed, at a very low figure. They are the very thing for many crooked little valleys, the side hills of which are full of coal.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

It is a little singular that at the very moment when the people of Spain had put an end to the miserable old Bourbon dynasty in the person of Queen Isabella, and inaugurated something like free institutions, the discontented Cubans should have risen in open revolt, and struck for independence. They might have waited to see how the liberal rulers of the "mother country" would have treated them. If the hard rule of the Bourbons had been oppressive, and had drained the life-blood of the island by excessive exactions and onerous restrictions, they might at least have waited, if it were but out of a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, to see what redress of grievances they might have had at the hands of more liberal rulers. Indeed, they had every reason to hope that they would have been taken into full political equality with their fellow-citizens of the "old country."

But the provisional government of Spain, immediately after the dethronement of Isabella, had given out that the abolition of slavery throughout all the Spanish dominions should be one of the reforms of the new and regenerated government; and the opinion was very wide spread, and it may have been equally well founded, that this revolt was sprung just when it was to prevent that consummation so far as Cuba was concerned; and that this rising, like the late rebellion in this country, was intended to defend, uphold and perpetuate slavery. The very ardent sympathy manifested in this Cuban rebellion by men who took the most active part in our slaveholders' rebellion strengthens this presumption.

But recently a document has been promulgated in this country purporting to be the Constitution of Cuba, under the new and independent government which the insurgents are seeking to establish. Among its provisions the immediate and absolute abolition of slavery stands prominent. But the suspicion very generally prevails, and it is our own opinion, that this document is bogus, and is merely designed to operate upon Congress and secure from this government a recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents. We regard it as altogether unworthy of attention, simply because there is no organized authority competent to issue such a document, and no government which the world can hold responsible for the fulfillment of such a pledge. Whatever may hereafter come of this uprising, it is so far but little above the dignity of a mob or a camp of rebels, whom it would be absurd to recognize as a government or a belligerent power. Contrast the calm dignity of the Continental Congress of 1776, or even the stern and formidable organization of our slaveholding rebels at Montgomery and Richmond, with the present attitude of those insurgents.

The truth is, the result of the independence of Spanish colonies in this hemisphere, of Mexico and a host of other perturbed and non-progressive nationalities farther south, is not calculated to inspire high hopes of the future of Cuba, even should its people succeed in severing the bond which attaches them to Spain; and as for the annexation of that island to this Union as a State, with its present population, that is anything but "a consummation devoutly to be wished." Yet, deprecate it as we may, it is an event by no means beyond the range of the possible, or even the probable.

THE Montreal *News* says:

We can tell Mr. Aubin an anecdote connected with the late reciprocity treaty. He perhaps imagines that it was obtained through active lobbying and other influences not unknown to Congress. Quite the contrary. The Southern members of the Senate, who had a controlling voice, made up their mind not to grant reciprocity; but before a vote, one of the Senators received a letter from a friend, declaring that *if reciprocity was not granted, Canada would demand annexation.* It happened that the South then did not wish to annex Canada; therefore, to avoid the possibility of that result, the Southern Senators held a caucus, decided they would vote for reciprocity, and it was granted.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

In consequence of the absence from the State of one of the members, and the illness of two others, the time appointed for the organization of the Board of Public Charities has been postponed until Wednesday, December 1st. The Board not yet having met, no action has been taken on any matter connected therewith.

Lying as a Science.

An ingenious writer to the *Temple Bar*, on "Lying as a science," says: Considering the number of liars one meets with in this world, it is passing strange how few of them have ever given a passing thought to this most subtle and difficult science. Jonathan Wild, the eminent casuist, held: "It is not in the life going from us, but in its coming to us that our honor is injured." Without precisely agreeing with that "great man," I wish to point out some of the delicacies and intricacies of the art, and lay before you the opinions of some of our deep thinkers thereon. If men will lie, t is a pity that they should not do so with more of method and decency that at present. Man is born a liar. The child must be taught to speak the truth. Few people, I presume, can controvert that axiom. The nature of the generality of children is in the first instance, to conceal fault by falsehood. This is regarded, or supposed to be, by a system of punishment and rewards. A man may be born poet, musician, etc., education may make him a shoemaker, stonemason, or what not. But, say born a poet, he continues a poet then he assiduously cultivates the gift with which he was born. If the liar intend to continue a liar, it would be as well that he also should cultivate his birthright. Now, what are the chief attributes of success in this most delicate art? Quickness of observation and great natural assurance are the most important accessories; but to an eminent liar, fecundity of imagination must be exceeded only by tenacity of memory. Memory! yes, without memory no man will ever be a great liar. All men of genius who have considered the subject, and many have, lay enormous stress upon this point. Lord Hervey has laid down, "Whoever would lie usefully, should lie seldom." No doubt. Nothing can be so fatal as the habitual practice of the science to a man who intends to succeed in it. The cleverness of lying must soon be exposed if he resorts to it on all occasions. Retentive memories are defective police to liars. No great artist, therefore, would imperil his reputation by continual practice of his art. If conjurers were to display their sleight of hand on all occasions, their tricks would be no longer mysterious. It is mere bunglars or neophytes who would transgress such an approved rule. The past master would never be guilty of such an indiscretion. He would be aware no memory could keep pace with it, and that he must be shortly as much covered with confusion as Charles Matthews for his "poetical prose."

The Lecturing Styles.

If a person is incapable of lecturing, in these times, he may set himself down as a pretty "poor shoat." Everybody does it, that is anybody, and those who modestly abstain are thought just nothing of at all. But for the lecturing platform, where and how could individuals, who in rich or fat careers outside of their private duties, find that vent for their talents which is proof against a fatal collapse? Hence the styles of lectures are about as various as the lecturers themselves. Those who imitate business are unconsciously original in their very efforts at producing a perfect copy. One assumes the didactic role, and spouts pearls of instruction with the profuseness of a public fountain. Another tries the comic, and tells stories for half a dollar per head, that it ought to be worth twice that money to the patient victim to listen to. Another comes the dramatic, and rolls his r's like the reveille of a military camp. A fourth takes the part of a common scold, making the clips of other reputations fly thickly about him, but giving us no clue or splinter of his own. A fifth puts faith in dressing, the female lecturer particularly; and if ample skirts, rainbow colors, dazzling jewelry, profuse hairdressing, fine necks and arms, and all the etcetera of such attractions will not take, retires in disgust, and resolves in secret that the public doesn't know what a good thing really is. From a purely intellectual and instructive recreation, lecturing has caught the airs of the day and become another thing from the first design. There are superior thinkers and declaimers in the field, but the swarms of comedians, millinery people, jumping jacks, solemn bores, and common scolds threaten to overwhelm them by force of numbers. —*Boston Sunday Times.*

Ice Machinery.

The Philadelphians are going largely into the manufacture of artificial ice. The materials used are water, spirits of ammonia (commonly called hartshorn), steam, and salt. The retort is used for the heating of the ammonia. A coil of pipe, through which steam passes, winds around the interior. Eight hundred gallons of the ammonia are poured into the retort, and about twenty four pounds of steam applied. The gas arising from the ammonia is conveyed into a pipe at the top of the retort. The pipe passes into a cooler filled with water, and thence into the liquifier. It is now thoroughly chilled and deprived of its carbonic principles, and becomes a freezing cold liquid. Connected with the condenser is a pipe which carries the liquid into a series of pipes, which diverge through the freezing box. The latter is filled with a strong solution of salt and water, which, with the aid of the liquid ammonia in the pipes, causes an intense cold. Into the freezing box are introduced forty-eight brass boxes, filled with fresh water, each of them producing a 24 pound slab of ice, four inches in thickness, two feet in length, and one in breadth. It requires four hours to freeze the forty-eight boxes. The cost of this ice is about 5 per cent less than ordinary ice.

THE newspapers of Russia are full of articles just now on the education of the people. The general sentiment is that the empire must have a public school system, in which the poorest children can learn to read, write and cipher without cost for tuition. The peasantry generally do not know their letters now, and the measure proposed would be one of the greatest steps in the progress of modern Europe. The vast population of Russia gives importance to movements which would be of little note in smaller States.

Western Robbers Sixty Years Ago.

A correspondent of the Natchez *Courier* gives an interesting account of some of the highway robbers and murderers who were celebrated half a century or more ago in what was then the far Northwest.

"In those times," says the writer to the *Courier*, "the western men brought their produce down the river in flatboats, and when they sold out their cargoes they would return in large companies together by land. I once noticed that three men made their appearance here, one of whom was remarkable for his very ferocious appearance. He had a scar of a deep sabre cut across his brow. They were dressed like backwoods farmers, and mingled freely with the boatmen. They 'chaffered' a good deal about the price of a great many articles, but nothing seemed to satisfy them. Having made themselves acquainted with all the boatmen, and caroused with them a good deal, they at last disappeared.

"About two months after these ruffians had disappeared the whole country was startled by the news that a large company of Kentuckians had been robbed by a band of robbers upon the Nashville trace. Shortly after three gentlemen, a father and his two sons, started to Kentucky, and when they had got pretty well into the wilderness, they too were met and robbed of everything they had. This excited the community to the highest pitch of indignation. They besought Governor Claiborne to bring the power of the government to bear and arrest the robbers. He accordingly offered a large reward for them, dead or alive.

"Great was the merriment made by Mason—that was the bandit's name—and his men when they read the Governor's proclamation. They laughed at and ridiculed it. How long he could have defied the authorities no one knows, if there had not been treachery in the band. The old adage, that there is honor among thieves, did not hold good in this case. One night they were sitting around their blazing camp fires. They had just made a successful raid upon the settlements, and Mason was distributing the booty. Little Harp crept up behind him and buried a tomahawk in his head. Mason fell dead. The conspirators then chopped off his head and brought it to Washington, the seat of government, and claimed the reward. When it was noised about that the great robber, Mason, was killed, and that his head was in Washington for identification, all the people in the settlement, far and near, flocked to see it. Many who had been victims recognized it at once and swore to it. The men who had done the deed were hailed as public benefactors.

"Now, although the Governor had promised a large reward, yet unfortunately when he called for the money it was found that the treasury was empty. Of course the captors of Mason were delayed in getting their pay. This led to the detection of the conspirators, for it so happened that the old gentleman and his two sons, who had been robbed, were among the number who came to look at the robber's head. The moment they laid their eyes on Little Harp they exchanged glances. The father slipped out, and in a little while appeared with an officer. Raising his voice and pointing his finger at Little Harp, he said: 'I charge you, sir, as being one of one Mason's band of robbers.' Little Harp was seized, and his accomplice also. This was almost as startling to the crowd as was the sight of Mason's head.

"At that time there was a little town in Jefferson county, near the Chabley's fork of Cole's creek, named Greenville, in honor of Gen. Nathanael Greene.

"This little town was then the county seat; thither Little Harp was conveyed, and was regularly tried and convicted. He was hung, and the band of Mason being deprived of its leader and its most skilful lieutenant, dispersed and was never afterward heard of.

"The story of 'Little Harp' has already been written in a little book called 'Hall's Legends of the West.' It seems that there were two brothers of that name, who were the most daring robbers that ever infested Kentucky. They were called, by way of distinction, Big Harp and Little Harp, on account of the difference in their size. The people of Kentucky had become exasperated at their outrages, and determined to hunt them to their death. The pursuit was carried on with the patience of the sleuth hound, until at last they were overtaken. Big Harp was pursued by a gigantic Kentuckian. They had a running fight for hours on horseback, until at last Harp's horse fell, then came a hand to hand fight. It was a tremendous struggle between these two western giants, but at last Harp fell mortally wounded. He died, his head was severed from his body, and was stuck on a pole in the cross roads in Kentucky, and the spot was for a long time called the 'Harp's Head.' While the bigger brother was being thus hotly pursued the Little Harp escaped and came down and joined Mason's band."

The Old Weavers.

In the days when the spinning wheels hummed busily in the farm houses—and even great ladies, clothed in silk and thread lace, had their toy spinning wheels of polished oak—there might be seen in districts far away among the lanes or deep in the bosom of the hills, certain pallid under sized men, who, by the side of the brawny country folk, looked like the remnants of a disinherited race. The shepherd's dog barked fiercely when one of these alien looking men appeared on the upland, dark against the early winter sunset; for what dog likes a figure bend under a heavy bag?—and these pale men rarely stirred abroad without that soys terious burden. The shepherd himself, though he had good reason to believe that the bag held nothing but flaxen thread, or else the long rolls of strong linen spun from that thread, was not quite sure that this trade of weaving, indispensable though it was, could be carried on without the help of the Evil One. In that far off time superstition clung easily round every person or thing that was at all unwonted, or even intermittent and occasional merely, like the visits of the peddler or the knife grinder. No one knew where wandering men had their hoards or their origin; and how was a man to be explained unless you at least knew somebody who knew his father or mother? To the peasants of olden times, the world outside their own direct experience was a region of vagueness and mystery; to their untraveled thought a state of wandering was a conception as dim as the winter life of the swallows that came back with the spring; and even a settler, if he came from distant parts, hardly ever ceased to be viewed with a remnant of distrust, which would have prevented any surprise if a long course of inoffensive conduct on his part had ended in the commission of a crime; especially if he had any reputation for knowledge, or showed any skill in handicraft. All cleverness, whether in the rapid use of that difficult instrument the tongue or in some other art unfamiliar to villagers, was in itself suspicious; honest folk, born and bred in a visible manner, were mostly not over wise or clever, at least, not beyond such a matter as knowing the signs of the weather; and the process by which rapidity and dexterity of any kind were acquired was so wholly hidden, that they partook of the nature of conjuring. In this way weavers—emigrants from the town into the country, were to the last regarded as aliens by their rustic neighbors, and usually contracted the eccentric habits which belong to a state of loneliness.—*George Eliot.*

The Income Tax.

From what has been developed within a few days past, it is evident that the question of repeal or modification of the Income Tax will cause excited and prolonged discussion in the approaching session of Congress. The matter is of especial importance to large corporations and individuals of immense income. Certain of these have combined, it is alleged, and formed a party with a large aggregate fund subscribed to use in lobbying the repeal of the Income Tax which expires by limitation next June, and failing in this, to prevent a continuance of that law in a modified form, as is proposed by another party. A few Representatives and Senators have made known their purpose of opposing the continuance of the law in any form, and will demand that it be permitted to drop from the statute-book with the expiration of the limitation already fixed by law. On the other hand, a large number of Congressmen are known to be in favor of modifying the law and continuing it indefinitely. There is a variance of opinion as to the extent of modification, some advocating two or three per cent. instead of five, with the provision that no income less than five thousand dollars shall be taxed. Others argue that three thousand dollars should be the limit. These differences can be readily reconciled, it is argued, and this accomplished, the majority in both branches of Congress is very decidedly in favor of re-enacting the law in a modified form.—*Boston Post.*

BETROTHAL.

BY CARL SPENCER.

O for one hour of such enchanted light
As made a fairer daytime in the sky,
When on the willow-bank we sat that night,
My old-time love and I!

A while we talked so low and tenderly,
We felt the listening trees above us lean;
And louder far the silence seemed to me
That fell at last between.

Her heart lay floating on its quiet thoughts,
Like water lilies on a tranquil lake;
And Love within, unknown because besought,
I lay dreaming half awake.

Ah, Love is lightest sleeper ever known!
A whisper, and he started plain to view;
Out as the heavens seemed our story grown,
While yet the moon was new.

And when she awoke her answer seemed the while
Sweeter for sweetness of the lips that told,
Setting a precious word within a smile—
A diamond rinzed with gold.

Then bloomed for us the perfect century-flower,
Then filled the cup and overran the brim;
And all the stars processional, that hour,
Chanted a bridal hymn.

Ah, Time, all after-days may fly away,
Such joy as that then had but once to give,
And Love is royal from his crowning-day,
Though kingdomless he live.

THE venerable and Rev. Samuel Steel, D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian church at Hillsboro, Ohio, died of paralysis on the 23d inst., having been stricken down on the 20th, while preparing for communion services at his church. He was born near Londonderry, Ireland, May 29, 1796; was licensed to preach by Lexington, Va., Presbytery in April, 1824, and was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Hillsboro May 12, 1835.

DR. MARY WALKER was arrested in Kansas City, last Friday, by a Conservative policeman, who took her before the Recorder in spite of her torrent of angry words. The Recorder dismissed the case, and the local paper concludes its report of the incident with—

"Policemen spare those pants,
And don't make any row;
In youth like sheltered me,
And I'll protect them now."

DR. KEYSER

May be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

Deafness,
Discharge
from the Ears,
Polypus,
Buzzing and
Singing Noises
in the head,
Diseases of
the Eye,
Blindness,
Catarrh
of the Head,
Laryngitis,
Rachitis,
Bronchitis,
Asthma, and
Consumption,
as well as Diseases
of the Heart and
the Digestive
Apparatus,
Necrosis,
Ulcerated Limbs,
Tan Morphew,
Scrofula,
and the various
Diseases of
the Skin and Hair.

Dr. KEYSER would respectfully invite those who have failed to get Relief from other sources to inquire into his mode of treatment.

IMPAIRED DIGESTION.

All the organs of the body are, so to speak, the pensioners of the stomach. In this living laboratory is prepared the nourishment required to sustain them and by the vessels and ducts connected with the digestive apparatus, that nourishment is conveyed to every part of the system. Upon the quality and quantity of this element of life, and upon the manner it is distributed and appropriated, physical health mainly depends, and as the mind inevitably sympathizes with the body, the vigor of the one is absolute necessary to the well-being of the other. It is for these ills HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS accomplishes this double object that it enjoys a reputation as a preventive and curative never before attained by any medicinal preparation. But its direct beneficial operation upon the weak or disordered stomach is not its sole recommendation. It is the most comprehensive of all known remedies. It tones, strengthens and regulates the discharging as well as the assimilating organs; gently moving the bowels, promoting healthful evaporation through the pores, rousing the inert liver from its torpor, and infusing harmonious and natural action into the whole animal machinery. This is not result in a degree produced by any reactionary drugs which are used so lavishly in the old school practice, founded by Paracelsus, but by mild safe and agreeable vegetable agents intermixed with a pure and mellow stimulant which diffuses their influence through the system and renders their sanitary properties active and effective.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., 98 Water street, PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of DIRECTORS of this company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months. Payable free of Government Tax on and after the 20th inst.
n24:d2w JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., 98 Water street, PITTSBURGH, N vember 23, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 98 Water street, on TUESDAY, December 7th, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
n24:d2w JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, November 11th, 1869.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office, corner of Water and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M.
no13:d30 JOHN H. PAGE, JR., Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROBERT S. DAVIS & CO.,

Booksellers and Stationers,

193 LIBERTY STREET.

Blank Books,
Writing Fluid,
Steel Pens,
Faber Pencils,
Eagle Pencils,
Blotting Board,
Inkstands,
Bill Head Boxes,
Postoffice Boxes,
Stamp Boxes,
Bank Notice Boxes,
Newspaper Boxes.

no24:WTHS

UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Established March 4th, 1850.
One of the oldest and most reliable institutions in the country.
ASSETS, Sept. 1st, 1869 $3,243,077.81
A surplus over all liabilities of almost half a million dollars.
The Directors are among the most respectable financial men of New York.
REFERENCES:
H. L. BOLLMAN, Pres't M. & M. Nat. Bank.
GEO. A. BERRY, Pres't Dilworth Nat. Bank.
JOHN HARPER, Pres't Bank of Pittsburgh.
JOHN WILSON, Director Union Nat. Bank.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier First Nat. Bank.
AUGUSTUS HARTJE, Direct'r 3d Nat. Bank.
A. WIESE, Pres't German Sav. Bank, Alleg'y.
J. H. HAUKEN & SON, Booksellers and Stationers.
O. BARDENWERPER,
General Agent for Pennsylvania, 424 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
W. H. EDIE,
Agent for Allegheny county, Office in Penna. Ins. Co., 167½ Wood St. no23:d84 TTHS

PREPARING FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

WATTLES & SHEAFER

Are selling their stock of

Watches, Jewelry, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES to make room for their Holiday Stock. Call and get bargains at

101 FIFTH AVENUE.
no23

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.—Five on Penn street; Forbes street $7,500. South Avenue, $8,500; Ledlie street, $1,800; Shelby street, $4,000; on Pennsylvania Railroad, $40,000; 44th street, $12,000; Virginia street, $2,500; Scott street, $4,500; Carson street, $5,000; Fulton street, $5,000; Manhattan street, $1,800; Liberty street, $5,000; West Common, $15,000; North Common, $11,000; North Common, $18,000; Clark street, $2,500. Others in various locations.
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
no24 39 Sixth avenue.

WRINGERS.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

Is the best in use. For sale, wholesale or retail, at Nos. 26 and 28 Sixth street, by
J. & H. PHILLIPS.
Wringers of all kinds repaired on short notice. no24

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in

Government

SECURITIES.

No. 5 Nassau Street, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 8, 1869.

To our Customers and Correspondents:

The surprising development of our national resources and the rapidity with which the Government is now enabled to reduce the national debt, by weekly purchases, render it apparent that the time is approaching when the Five-Twenty bonds may be funded at not over four or four and a half per cent. interest.

Meanwhile their high price, as compared with other classes of securities, paying an equal rate of interest, is leading to general inquiry for more profitable forms of investment in which money may be safely invested.

During the war the necessities and peril of the Government, and the consequent cheapness of its securities, rendered them so attractive that from this cause, combined with the patriotic faith of the people in their safety, they absorbed almost the entire floating capital of the country, and diverted attention from other classes of securities which had been before deemed sufficiently conservative and sound to meet the wants of the most cautious investors.

The Government is no longer a borrower. It no longer needs the country's capital, but desires gratefully and honorably to repay it.

The rapid accumulation of capital for investment, and the reduction of the national debt and improvement of the national credit—rendering it certain that hereafter but a comparatively low rate of interest can be derived from investment in Government bonds—is compelling the search for other safe and well guarded channels into which capital not employed in business may wisely flow.

The enterprises of Peace, no less needful in their time and place, for the common welfare, than were the waste and cost of War, now call for the capital which the Government no longer needs, and offer for it a remuneration which the Government need no longer pay, and in some cases a security as stable and enduring as the nation itself.

The desire to capitalize the premium which may now be realized upon Five-Twenty bonds, and which a material decline in Gold toward par, and the ability of the Government to fund them at a lower rate of interest, may at any time extinguish, is held by many holders who desire some satisfactory assurance as to which of the many low priced securities in the market would afford the necessary safety to justify an exchange.

The applications for information and advice which are addressed to us daily, show how universal is the desire for this assurance, as to what forms of investment more profitable than Government securities at present market rates, are entitled to the confidence of the investors.

The pressure of this want has led us to feel the importance of directing our own attention as bankers, our large experience and our facilities for obtaining reliable information—to the work of supplying it in some measure, and to offer the result of our inquiries to those who may be disposed to confide in our good faith and judgment.

We are unwilling to offer to our friends and the public anything which according to our best judgment is not as secure as the national obligations themselves, with which we have hitherto principally identified ourselves.

Since closing the GREAT CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD LOAN, which meets all these requirements, we have carefully examined many others, but have found no other which would fully do so, until the following was placed in our hands:

FIRST MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

WESTERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

OF CALIFORNIA.

The Western Pacific Railroad connecting Sacramento with San Francisco, furnishes the final link in the extraordinary feat of an unbroken line of rail from the shore of the Atlantic to that of the Pacific.

It is 150 miles in length, including a short branch, and it will be the

METROPOLITAN LINE

Of the Pacific Coast,

connecting its chief cities, and traversing the garden of the rich and growing State of California, receiving, in addition to an immense and lucrative local traffic, the through business between the Union and Central Pacific Railroads—between the Eastern States and Sacramento.

It is completed, fully equipped, and in successful operation, and its earnings in October, the first full month, amounted to $105,000 in coin. The net earnings will, by a moderate estimate, amount to $600,000 per annum, in coin, while the interest on its Bonds will be but $168,000.

The value of the property and franchises is not less than

Ten Millions of Dollars,

and the amount of the mortgage is

$2,800,000.

The Bonds are $1,000 each, have thirty years to run, and will be sold at

Ninety, and Accrued Interest,

in currency. They are made payable, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, IN GOLD COIN, in the city of New York. Coupons due January and July 1st.

The near approach of the time when the United States can probably fund the greater portion of its Six per cent. debt, is naturally causing inquiry for other forms of investment, which will afford satisfactory security with the same rate of interest, THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS must have an immense advantage over all other securities based upon merely local or uncompleted railroad, and may be held with as much confidence as Government bond, or as first-class mortgages on New York City property.

The loan is small in amount. Its claims to confidence are apparent. It will be rapidly taken. Bonds will be delivered as the orders are received. Government Bonds received at their full market value in exchange.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS.

We buy and sell Government Bonds and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.
no26:q75

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Another Lot of those Superior

DOUBLE WIDTH CORDED POPLINS

At 50 Cents,

The Best Dress Goods at the Price Offered This Season.

At 25 Cents,

DOUBLE WIDTH

ALPACAS AND POPLINS.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

GOOD DARK DELAINES.

At 87 1-2 Cents,

WATERPROOF CLOTH.

At $1,00.

Waterproof Cloth.

GOOD BARGAINS IN

WHITE COUNTRY BLANKETS,
WHITE EASTERN BLANKETS,
COUNTRY FLANNELS,
SHIRTING FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES, &c., &c.,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

JUST OPENED

BY

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

Woolen Goods,

SCARFS, HOODS, SACQUES,
MITTS, SHAWLS, LEGGINGS,
and WHISTLETS.

HOSIERY.

All sizes and qualities WOOL AND MERINO RIBBED BALMORAL.
TARTAN AND FANCY STRIPED,
FLEECED COTTON,
GENTS' WOOL AND MERINO ½ HOSE.

SHAKER KNIT SOCKS.

CLOVES,

REAL BUCK GLOVES AND MITTS,
FUR TOPPED KID,
WOOL KNIT GLOVES AND MITTS,
CLOTH, BERLIN LINED & SILK GLOVES,
GENTS' DRIVING GLOVES,
LADIES', MISSES AND BOYS' GLOVES of all kinds,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.

77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

WOOLEN GOODS,

Hand Knit Shawls,

SACQUES and HOODS.

Hosiery and Gloves, to suit all.

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

BLACK SILK FRINGES.

ROMAN FRINGES, all styles & colors.

Cashmere Scarfs,
Lace Collars,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Linen Collars,
Embroideries,
Buttons,
Ribbons, etc.

We are now offering our stock of

ARAB SHAWLS at Half Price.

GOOD SHADES OF

Blue and Green Kid Gloves.

BOULEVARDE SKIRTS,

TRAVELING SATCHELS.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at Eastern Rates.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 & 80 Market Street.

DRUGGETS,

CRUMB CLOTHS,

EXTRA QUALITY,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

Direct Importations,

M'CALLUM BROS.,

No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

ELEGANT CARPETS.

The latest and most beautiful designs ever shown in

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. H. Loech, John Floyd, John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jel0s43

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

my16

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 24, 1869.

A downward movement in gold commenced to-day, although the market opened firm at 126¾, but gradually sold down to 125¾, the lowest point touched since 1865. The apparent firm tone of the market since gold touched 126¾ the first time this season was the result of the cliques in stocks, who tried their best to sustain high quotations for the purpose of advancing stock quotations, and have so far well succeeded, but it seems they are at an end now. The decline close on 125 has been expected some weeks since, and prices of all commodities that are not actually down are tending to this basis for the present. The administration in support of its policy of early resumption of specie payments will endeavor its best to force down gold before the next Congress meets. The measures likely to be resorted to to bring about an early resumption are pointed to in the withdrawal of the balance of the three per cent. certificates now amounting to about for-six millions yet outstanding; a gradual withdrawal of greenbacks during the dull season of the winter, and a free banking law passed on Government bonds as security for circulation by the Government. This would enable the Government to withdraw an equal amount of greenbacks for all back currency, raise the price of Government bonds here and abroad instead of seeing them go lower in currency quotation just in proportion as gold declines, and would give the Government the power to substitute bonds bearing a lower rate of interest than is now paid. As for the practicability of this scheme there is no doubt that the banks with a redeeming agency at some point, say New York, and at their counter, would be enabled to resume on a smaller specie reserve than the Government. Greenbacks could be procured in quantities, and the gold drawn from the National Treasury, but the gathering up of bank notes of different banks would be slow and expensive, and could not lead to any disturbance in the money market.

If it is the purpose of the administration to pursue such a course, gold is actually dear at 120, and it is not to be wondered at why the entire transactions of the gold room yesterday amounted to about five million dollars in gold, thirty or forty millions being formerly considered a small business.

Government bonds were sympathizing with gold, and gradually declined, closing far above the highest quotation of the day, under large purchases on speculation.

Stocks continue strong and higher, but the decline in gold and the lack of outside support, will no doubt cause a very sudden and heavy fall of all values at the stock exchange.

Money is very scarce in the open market, but the banks and bankers are trying to support their customers at regular rates.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 125¾; Silver, 121; Eighty-one's, 117¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 112¾; do 1865, 113¾; do 1865, Consols, 115¾; do 1867, 113¾; do 1868, 115¾; Ten Forties, 107¼; Adams Express Company 57¾; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 54¾; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾; Reading, 87¾; New York Central, 82½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wane & Chicago, 86¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 84; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 103¾; Chicago & North Western, 74; Chicago & North Western Preferred 88¼; Erie, 28¾.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$6,27	$6,33
Paris, per franc	24	25½
Berlin, thaler	94	95¾
Frankfort, florins	54	55¾

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 24, 1869.

The Produce Exchange to-day was not affected by the reported failure on the other side, for the reason that at present writing there is a speculative movement going on in the wheat market here, and speculators to-day pushed the market up in order to convince the public that there was no depression in the grain market in England. Further advices from England in regard to the failures are awaited with much interest.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Wells Fargo Express Company will be held to morrow to pass upon the question of increasing the capital stock to $1,500,000.

Money steady at 5@6 Government, and 6@7 to stock brokers. Discounts unchanged. Sterling weak 8¾@9.

Gold lower, opening at 126¾ and closing at 125¾@25¾. The weakness was increased by rumors from Washington that the Treasury Department would increase the sales of gold next month to $2,500,000 and increase its bond purchases in the same ratio. There is a growing belief that the Secretary will increase his sales to-morrow and Friday, in view of the fact that he increased his bond purchases to-day. Carrying rates, 6@7 per cent., and 7 sold to 1-32 per ct. Clearances under $5,000,000.

Governments heavy and lower. The purchase of an extra million 5-20 bonds by Government to-day gave a slight impetus to the market, and 1867 advanced from 115¾@116¼. This advance brought out a liberal supply of bonds, and in a very short time the improvement was lost, the closing prices being the lowest of the day.

Coupons '81, 117¾@118; do '62, 115¼@115¾; do '64, 112¾@113¾; do do '65, 113¾@113¾; do do new, 115¼@115¾; do do '67, 115¾@115¾; do '68, 115¾@115¾; 10-40s 107¾@107¾. Currency Sixes, 107¾@107¾. Sub Treasury bought $3,000,000 at 112 55 100@112 95-100 ex-interest.

State bonds dull; Missouris 91; Old Tennessees, 60; new, 52; Old Virginias, 61; new, 57; North Carolinas, 44¾; new, 34¾; Special Tax, 38¾.

Speculative interest in the Railway Market this afternoon centered largely in Northwestern shares, to the detriment of the balance of the list. Fluctuations in the Northwestern were frequent, and the market on the whole weaker than during the morning. Stock ranged between 74¾@75¾, closing at 74, and preferred 89@89¾, closing at 88¾. Other western shares generally dull and lower, Lake Shore showing special weakness in consequence of decreased earnings; New York Central and Hudson River lower, with little activity.

In miscellaneous shares Pacific Mail was the only feature, advancing to 52¾. Express shares dull and without marked changes. The sums paid to the Union Pacific by the Central Pacific is $3,000,000, half in U. S. bonds and bonds in Central Pacific, which are now in Boston.

Eve-Thirty Prices: Canton, 52½; Cumberland, 26¾; Western Union, 35¾; Quicksilver, 14¾; Mariposa, 8; do. preferred, 18; Adams Express, 57¾; Wells Fargo Express, 83½; American Express, 54¾; United States Express, 52; Pacific Mail, 52¼; New York Central, 182¼; Erie, 28¼; do. pref'd, 47; Harlem, 132½; do. pref'd, 134; Hudson, 161¼; Reading, 98¾; Michigan Central, 120; Lake Shore 88¾; Illinois Central, 137; Pittsburgh, 84; North Western, 74; preferred, 88¾; Rock Island, 103¾; St Paul, 69½; preferred, 84¾; Wabash, 55; preferred, 70; Fort Wayne, 86¼; Terre Haute, 25; preferred, 57; Chicago and Alton, 148¾; preferred, 148¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 26¾; N. Y. Central scrip, 82¾; do. consolidated, 91¼; Burlington and Quincy, 151.

Mining shares dull. Calumet, 51; Copper Falls, 4; Franklin, 9; Hecla, 85, Quincy, 20; Sub-Treasury balance, $89,326,740.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 24, 1869.

Business, generally, continues dull, and there is not much prospect of any immediate improvement. The stringency in money matters has a tendency to retard anything of a speculative movement, and speculators, even if they had the means, would be timid about taking, as it is termed, "a fly" in flour or grain, as the steady decline in prices has rendered it very unprofitable, as there has not been a time within the past two or three months, but what those who bought in anticipation of an advance lost money, and in some instances heavily, as the more they bought the worse it was for them. There is a general complaint in almost every branch of business about small margins, which is owing to a strong competition for local trade; in some instances the competition is so strong that goods are about sold at cost. This is all very well for retailers and consumers, but it is hard on somebody, especially those who have big rents and heavy taxes of one kind and another hanging over them.

We are in hopes, however, that the efforts of the Committee now in Philadelphia in conference with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will result satisfactorily and soon, and that the restrictions which have heretofore been placed on business here will be removed. If so, our merchants will have a chance to extend their trade, and as a consequence, it is probable that there will be less competition for local business, and that all will at least be afforded an opportunity to make a living.

A good navigable river would help business very much just now, and while the prospects for this are favorable, the weather has been very deceitful of late, that it is not safe to venture any prediction in regard to a rise.

APPLES—In good supply and rather dull, but unchanged; $2,50@3,50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 8@9.

BUTTER—There is a moderate demand with sales of prime at 33@35, and choice at 36@37.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 12@13 cts.

BEANS—Steady at $2,50@3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales; 4¼@4½ cts.

CHESTNUTS—Dull; $4,50@5.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@16 per bbl, no quality and condition.

CARBON OIL—Quiet but firm; standard brands may be quoted in a jobbing way at 31@31½.

CIDER—Sales all the way from $6 to $9 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; 19 for Factory; 20 for Ohio and 21 for New York Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand is rather better, but prices are unchanged. Apples 7@8c. Peaches 9@10 for quarters, and 12@12¼ for halves.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@13.

EGGS—Fresh packed scarce and higher, with sales at 38@40.

FLOUR—The market continues very quiet and dull and devoid of any new features worthy of notice. We continue to quote winter wheat flours at $5,75@6,25, and spring wheat brands at $5,50@5,75. Rye flour nominal at $5,50 @6.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged—$1,15@1,18 for fair to prime Red; sale of 300 bgs choice Kentucky white at $1,30. Oats in steady demand with sales at 47 on wharf track, and 48@50 in store. New Corn is being sold at 70 and old at 90@93. Rye is reported in rather better demand and higher, and we now advance our quotations to 95@$1,00—some holders asking $1,05@1,05—it has advanced sharply in the west. Barley is dull and irregular with but little offering and, apparently, not much wanted. Buyers generally appear to be holding off expecting lower prices, while sellers on the other hand, are not disposed to sell, and prefer to hold in anticipation of higher prices.

GROCERIES—The market continues dull, painfully so, but with a resumption of navigation, and easing up in money matters, business would probably look up again—until then, however, an improvement cannot reasonably be expected:

SUGARS—S H, 11@11¼; A A, 12¼; Havana 12½@13; Cuba, 12½@13; Porto Rico, Demarara, 14@15¼; New Crop New Orleans Sugar, 14½ for choice; Refined Ex. C, 15; B, 15½; A, 15½; Hard, 16½.

MOLASSES—New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 90c; Porto Rico, 65@75.

SYRUPS—White Honey Drips, $1,10; Silver Drips, 90c; Jersey, 90c; Lovering, 90; Golden 75; Amber, 60; Common, 50; Booth & Edgar fancy, $1,10.

COFFEE—Fair to Good Rio, 21@23; Prime, 23@24; Choice, 24½@25.

RICE—Carolina, 9c; Rangoon, 8¼c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1,00@1,80. G. P., $1,10 to 1,90. Imperial, $1,40 to 1,80. Oolong, 85 to $1,45. Sou Chong, 90c to $1,50.

STARCH—Pearl, 7; Silver Gloss, 11½c, and Corn Starch, 12c.

CONSUMPTION JUICE—$8,25 per case.

FRUITS—New Layer Raisins, $5 per box; Prunes, 13¼c; Currants 15c; Valencia Raisins 17@19.

SPICES—Cassia, 70c; Cloves, 50c; grain Pepper, 36 Allspice, 35c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

HARDWARE—Shot, $3,00 per bag.

SOAPS—"Rabbit's," 12c: "Oakely's," 11c; Rosin, 5 to 7c; "Dobbin's," 15c; Wax, 95c; Chem. Olive, 8½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 15c; Star, 23c.

BI CARB SODA—$6½ per 100.

FISH—Lake Herring per half bbl 3,00; White Fish do do, 7,00; No. 1 Mackrel Shore fish in kits $2,85; No. 2 do Bay, bbls, $17,00; No. 3 do Large bbls $14,00; Half bbls 37½ in additional; Labrador Herring $10¼@11.

HAY—Sales at Allegheny Diamond Scales of 48 loads, at $14@22 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIMES—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD—Is firmer and avancing; we quote at 18¾@19, in tierces for prime kettle rendered.

LARD OIL—Also is firm and tending upward; No. 1 is now quoted at $1.45@1,48.

POTATOES—In fair demand with sales by the car load at 55, for prime Lake Shores.

POULTRY—Scarce and in good demand; dressed chickens at 12@14c per pound; turkeys at 17@18. Live chickens, at 50c per pair, by the coop.

PEANUTS—Sales at 10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

SEEDS—Nothing doing in either clover or Timothy seeds. Sales of flax-seed at $2,40, at which figure it is wanted.

SALT—Allegheny river brands quoted at $2 for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 24, 1869.

As comments, in the eyes of some parties, are a useless appendage connected with an oil report, particularly in the present condition of affairs, we will make them very brief to-day, for the simple and satisfactory reason that there was no material offered to work upon. Business, as has been the case now for two or three days, was very quiet, but very few sales effected, and while all appeared quiet without, there is a deep undertone in the market, which, as might naturally be expected, keeps the trade in a constant state of agitation, and tends very much to retard business and restrict operations. The fact, also, that crude is so much higher relatively than refined, is looked upon as a bad omen, and, as we remarked, yesterday, this explains why refiners are selling their crude. The only consolation that can be offered is that Pittsburgh is not alone in this respect as Cleveland and New York, so we are informed, are similarly situated, and the refiners at both of these places are pursuing a similar policy with our own—that is where it can be done. At present prices of crude it is alleged that refined should be worth 37 or 38.

REFINED.

But two sales reported, 1,000 bbls November at 34¼, and 500 December at 34¾. Later in the day, November was quoted weak at 34@34¼, while December was strong at 34¾. January to March may be quoted at 33, the last sale reported having been made at that figure.

CRUDE.

Seller option's this year, are still quoted firm at 16¾, with a sale of 1,000 bbls at that figure, but at the close, there were but few, if any sellers below 17. It is hardly fair, perhaps, to conjecture in regard to the future, but the general impression seems to be that these seller option's will tend to keep the market unsettled and somewhat excited during the balance of the year, as it is not likely that they will all be settled, until the last day of grace. There seems to be little or no inquiry for any other deliveries at present.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. Y. R. R.

D. Bly & Co., 50 bbls tar to W. G. Laird, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bro., 40 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth & Bro., 460 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 550 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro. Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & S., 150 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros., 478 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bro., Philadelphia.

Total..... 1,737 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 584 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Fleming & Co. 118 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co. 40 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Eureka Oil Works 4 bbls refined oil to Lewis Danfrila, Phil'a.

H. Swaney 10 bbls lubricating oil to Hubbard & Co., Phil'a.

Total shipments..... 756

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

A. Alertz 709 bbls refined to C Lennig Philadelphia.

Mentzer, H. & Co; 150 bbls refined to Waring King & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 231 bbls to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

Union Refining and Storing Company 147 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan. & Bro., Philadelphia.

A. D. Miller 172 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Total..... 1,402 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Cotton opened firm and closed heavy and in favor of buyers; sales of 3,400 bales at 25c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts, 26,000 bbls; rather more active at prices favoring buyers, with an increased demand, chiefly speculative; sales of 13,600 bbls at $4,45@4,95 for superfine State and western, $5,10@8,00 for extra State, $4,95@6,00 for extra western, $5,90 @6,35 for white wheat extra, $5,25@6,00 for R, H. O., $5,75@6,00 for extra St. Louis, $6,50@9,00 for good to choice do.; closing quiet. Rye Flour in moderate request and heavy; sales of 300 bbls at $4,50@5,90. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky heavy and decidedly lower; sales 200 bbls western $1,04@1,06; closing with buyers at inside price. Receipts of wheat, 168,602. Wheat 1@2c better, with a limited export and moderate speculative demand; sales of 87,000 bus at $1,24@1,26 for No. 2 spring, $1,31 for No. 1, $1,20 for western and red Illinois, $1,32@1,34 for winter red and amber western, and $1,65 for choice white. Rye quiet. Barley very dull at $5,60 per bus; two rowed State, $1@1,05. Barley malt quiet, with sales of 7300 bus Canada on private terms. Oats dull and 1@2c lower. Corn opened dull and closed heavy and a shade lower; sales of 41,000 bus at $1,06 @1,09 for unsound mixed western, $1,10 @1,16 for sound do. Receipts of oats, 143,087 bus. Oats heavy and a shade lower, with sales of 62,000 bush, at 63@65c for western, 65@66c for State. Rice dull; sales 25 tierces Carolina at 6¾@7¾c. Coffee firm and quiet; sales 750 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar steady; sales of 400 hhds at 11@11¾c for Porto Rico. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Hops dull at 20@23c for American. Petroleum dull, at 20@20¼c for crude, 33¼@33½c for refined. Leather; hemlock sole steady, at 30@31c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Wool quiet; sales of 200,000 pounds, at 46@50c for domestic fleece, 31c for unwashed, 35@36c for pulled. Coal; domestic lower; the sales by auction to-day were 70,000 tons Scranton, at $4,07@4,50 for lump, $4,02½ 4,25 for steamboat, $4,30@4,35 for grate, $5,25@5,92½ for egg, $7,30@7,35 stove; $4,15@4,22½ for Lehigh, showing a decline of about $1 per ton. Linseed oil dull at 95@96c. Pork firm and quiet; sales 300 bbls at $32,50@33 for new mess; $33,75 for old do.; $23,50@24,50 for prime; $26@30,50 for prime mess. Beef quiet; sales 150 bbls at $23 for new plain mess; $10@17 for new extra mess. There beef quiet; sales 250 tcs at $28 for prime mess; $50@31 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 60 bbls at $15@21 for old; $32,60@38 for new. Cut meats unchanged; sales 50 pkgs at 12@13c for shoulders, 17@17½c for hams. Middles quiet and heavy. Lard scarce and firmer; sales 370 tcs at 18@19¼c for steam; 19¼ @19¾c for kettle rendered; also, 750 tierces seller Jany. and Feby. at 18½c. Butter quiet at 29@33c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 17@18c. Spirits turpentine quiet at 47@48c. Sheathing copper steady 32c, Ingot do. quiet at 22½c for Baltimore and 22¼@22½c for Detroit and Lake. Pig iron quiet at $34,50@37 for Scotch, and $37@41 for American. Bar quiet at 85c for refined English and American. Steel dull at 10¾@11½c gold for Russia. Nails quiet at 3½c for cut, 6¼c for clinch and 26@30c for horse shoe. Freights to Liverpool dull and heavy.

Latest—Flour market closed slightly in buyers favor, with a fair speculative and limited export demand. Wheat firm; a light supply offering, and a fair demand, chiefly speculative. Rye dull and heavy. Oats quiet at 63½@64c for western. Corn lower and dull at $1,09 @1,10½ for sound mixed western. Pork somewhat unsettled; old mess $33,75, and new $33,50@33,50 for future delivery. Beef dull and unchanged. Lard weak, quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and nominal. Lard firm at 18¾@19¼c for good to prime steam. Eggs quiet at 37 @39c for western fresh and 28@30c for limed.

CHICAGO, November 24.—Eastern exchange dull at par selling, and 1-19 off buying. Flour a shade firmer and more active at $5,37½@5,60 for Spring extras. Wheat moderately active and steady: No. 1 quiet at 93½@94c seller: No. 2 at 90@93c c regular, and 91@91¾c for winter; receipts closing at 90¼@91c for No. 2. This afternoon the market was irregular and active at 89@89¼c seller November; 90c seller December; 92½c seller January for No. 2. Corn dull and 1@2c lower; No. 2 opened at 81½c, advanced to 82c, and closed dull at 80@81c, and rejected at 79@80c. This afternoon market dull at 80c for No. 2 seller Nov, Oats in moderate request at 41¾@43¼c for No. 2, and rejected at 39c. Barley dull at 91@94c for No. 2; this afternoon the market is dull and nominal at 80c, and rejected 74c, closing unchanged. Barley dull and firm at $1,05 for No. 2, buyer December. Highwines dull and weak at 95@96c, closing with sellers at 93c. Sugar 13½@14¾c for common to prime Cuba. Provisions moderately active. Mess pork sold at $30 buyer, and $29,25 seller February. Lard at 17¼c seller for January and February. Short ribs 15¼c; rough sides in salt 15 days 14½c. Green Sides 13¾c. Green Shoulders 10¾@10¾c. Green Hams 14½@15c. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and steady at $11,50@12,00, dividing on 200. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours—8,102 bbls flour, 45,125 bush wheat, 24,440 bush corn, 27,144 bush oats, 5,106 bush rye, 800 bush barley, 21,346 head hogs. Shipments—5,210 bbls flour, 32, 300 bush wheat, 5,412 bush corn, 9,228 bush oats, 1,067 bush rye, 1,260 bush barley, 5,947 head hogs. Freights dull and entirely nominal.

CINCINNATI, November 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat held at $1,10 for for No. 1. Corn firm but quiet; sales car at 83@85c for new and 90@98c for old. Tobacco active; sales 105 hhds at $8,25@15,50. Whisky dull at $1,01@ at $8,25@15,50. Whisky dull at $1,01@ 1,02. Hogs dull at $10@10,50; receipts were 12,000 head. Green Meats dull and nominal at 11¼c, 14½c and 15¾c; sales could not have been made unless ¼c lower would be accepted. Mess Pork held at $32, and Bulk Meats at 12½c, 16½c and 16¾c; no sales.

CLEVELAND, November 24.—Flour: prices are without change. Buckwheat Flour: demand good at a range of $7,25@ 7,50. Wheat: sales of No. 1 red winter at $1,14 and No. 2 red at $1,08. Corn: sales of No. 1 mixed at 95c, and No. 2 do. at 93c. Oats held at 52c for No. 1. Petroleum quiet and steady, held at 31@31½c for prime light straw to white, and 31½ @32c for standard in large lots; retail do. are held at 2@3c advance. Crude lower at $7 per bbl.

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—The market is firm and unchanged. Cotton is mostly held above current prices. Whisky heavy at $1,05. Coffee firm, but not much doing; prices range at 20@24½c. Sugar in light demand, but firmer feeling: common to good fair new Louisiana 11@ 13c; prime to choice 13½@14c. Molasses: good to prime new plantation 75@90c.

BALTIMORE, November 24.—Flour at $6@6,25 for western superfine; $5,25@6 for extra, and $6,50@7 for family. Wheat steady at $1,20@1,23 for red. Corn 95@ 97c for new, and $1,05 for old. Oats 55@ 57c. Rye $1@,105. Provisions are unchanged. Whisky dull $1,05@1,09, latter the extreme.

LOUISVILLE, November 24.—Cotton quiet, with sales of middlings at 23½c. Tobacco active, with sales of 60 hhds at auction and 35 hhds at private sale; lugs $4,75@9,10 and low to good leaf at 9½@ 16c; 130 hhds redried sold yesterday at 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Flour very dull; family Iowa and Minnesota $5,75@ 6,10; Ohio $6@6,75. Wheat dull and lower; red $1,34@1,45. Petroleum steady and unchanged. Whisky declined to $1,08@1,10.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, November 24.—1,020 fresh with 350 state cattle made offerings today, and but for the rain storm ½c advance could be reported; the best cattle are that much higher, a few very extra selling at 17c, and quite a number at 16½c. For cattle are scarce, about all have been sold. A drove, 54 cwt, Illinois steers, brought 12½c; 50 Ky. steers, 7 cwt., brought $104; 30 extra fine Pennsylvania fed Kentucky Durhams, 9 cwt, sold at 16@17c; 59 fat Ohio steers, 8 cwt, 16½c, with 85 thin Illinois, 6½ cwt, at 15c. Sheep is scarcely selling as well, and there are too many thin lots; butchers want more fat mutton sheep, and would pay good prices for them. Arrivals to day 4,700; mostly selling thin lots at 4¼@4½c; fair sheep at 6@6½c, with good to prime at 6¾@6¾c; car Michigan, of 77 pounds, brought 4¾c; car Ohio, 76 pounds, 4¾c; car 80 pounds 5c and car 103 pounds Canadas 6½c. Hogs quoted at 10¾@11¾c, with 22 cars arrived to-day; sales car Ohio, 153 pounds, at 10¾c; car Michigan, 198 pounds, 11¼c, and car Illinois, 203 pounds, 11 5-16c. Dressed sold at 14@14½c. A car of choice Chicago dressed brought 13¾c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Cattle dull, at $3,75 @4,90 for cows and light butchers' steers and $6@6,60 for good shipping steers. Hogs dull; common $9,25@9,30; good grades 10@15c lower; sales at $9,25@9,50 for common, $9,60@9,80 for fair to medium and $9,90@10,35 for good to choice.

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—Cattle are steady and unchanged at 3@6¼c. Hogs lower 9½@10¼c, and at the close only 10c could be got for the best.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—Hogs; receipts of 5,000; killed, 5,250; killed durlng the season, 66,007 head; market steady at $10@10,65 gross.

MEMPHIS, November 24.—Cotton: high grades scarce and very firm, 25¾c; receipts 963 bales, exports 714 bales.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Inactivity continues the predominant feature. There is no change in prices.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. November 24.—3 cars pig iron, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 do lake sup ore, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 1 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do wash ore, Bradys Bend Iron Co; 1 do canada ore, Hutchinson, G & Co; 1 car lumber, McQuewan & D; 100 bbls lime, Adams & Co; 100 do do, Hahnestock, P & Co; 1 car potatoes, Hall & Bro; 1 do do, Miller, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 2 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 159 bgs wheat, 14 do clover seed, 55 bbls cider, P Dull & Son; 2 casks zinc, Park & Co; 22 radiators, care Tate Munden & Tate; 12 pcs marble, Wallace, McGeagan & Co; 6 do do, Evans, 15 pcs shoulders, Townsend & D; 8 bbls apples, Carter, McG & Co; 10 bgs barley, Jas Kennedy; 23 sks oats, Alex Black; 4 bbls buckwheat flour, Totten & Co; 20 kgs, 3 bbls pearl barley, Arbuckles & Co; 4 bbls oat meal, Graham & Co; 6 do do, 4 kgs do, Seghmyer & Vi; 2 bbls oat meal, 20 kegs p barley, Watt, Lang & Co; 15 kgs pearl barley, Rinehart & S; 5 bbls oat meal, 5 do, 5 kgs p barley, Strickler & M; 404 bbls apples, 8 do cider, 5 do onions, Robb & Herron; 6 bbls dried apples, 11 do cider, H Rea Jr; 30 bbls oil, Wesley Wilson & Co; 100 oil bbls, C A Wormeastle; 150 bbls apples, 21 do cider, H Riddle; 80 bgs corn, McBains & Anjer; 40 t pig iron, Fleming & Co; 50 bbls rivets, L Oliver & P; 25 bxs paper, J S Dilworth; 8 sks rags, Christy & Co; 3 bbls cider, Day & Co; 20 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 3 bbls cider, W C Armstrong.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, November 23.—1 box candles, Aronckles & Co; 28 do do, B C & J; 1 pkg pipe, Rico, Lea & Co; 3 bbls whisky, Kerr; 100 bals cotton, Holmes, R & Co; 34 do do, Kennedy, C & Co; 6 do do, E Hyde & Son; 5 bbls oil, W Haslage; 25 do hominy, Voigt, M & Co; 15 tcs lard, E H Myers; 3 pkgs drugs, Harris & E; 20 pkgs tobacco, Rodgers & Co; 20 do do, C D Arnsthal; 50 bbls hominy, Bruggerman & O; 100 do flour, Segmyer & V; 100 do do, D Wallace; 50 do do, S Lindsay; 3 kgs a butter, 144 bbls apples, W H Graff; 9 do apples, W J Steel & Bro; 12 do do, Mounts & H; 5 do vinegar, Jay & Co; 3 bbls quilts, McKee & Bro; 5 do onions, Robb & Herron; 15 bgs potatoes, Mitchell & S; 1 car oats, J & W Fairley; 1 box lanterns, Wallace C & Co; 19 bgs rags, R Christy.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, November 24.—1 car hams, E H Myers & Co; 1 do do, Lindsay Jr & Co; 45 bbls oil, 125 pkgs lard, J H Parker; 4 bxs bacon, J P Hanna & Co; 5 bbls alcohol, B L Fahnestock & Co; 150 bbls flour, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 300 bbls flour, owner; 50 sewing machines, W Sumner & Co; 272 gals conden milk, H Brown; 1 car barley, Culp & Shepard; 64 bbls shovels, Myers & Armour; 45 bgs oats, 2 cars barley, W J Meek; 30 bgs potatoes, H Rea Jr; 30 bxs candles, 15 do soap, Johnston & Colvin; 10 do do, Munhall & M; 6 bbls rye flour, Woodwarth & D; 13 bbls vinegar, S P Shriver & Co; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 3 cars barley, Spencer & McKay; 1 do do, Smith & Co; 25 bbls highwines, John Seibreth & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION November 24.—1 car barley, M Heckelman; 2 do cooperage, Relya & Robertson; 5 do metal, Graff, Bennett & Co; 15 tcs oats, J H McKee; 5 bbls of whisky, J W Muller; 105 sks flour, Voeghtly & Kopp; 5 cars mctal, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 5 do limestone, Superior Iron Co; 50 bgs oats, 53 do rye, 22 do buckwheat flour, 26 do flaxseed, R Knox & Son; 2 cars oro, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 5 pkgs tobacco, Sedgten; 500 gallons stone ware, Beckfield & McKee; 5 bbls flour, Hippley & Beckert; 60 bbls apples, 38 do oats, 95 sks corn, Rose & Ewing.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, November 24.—1 car brick, Coleman R & Co; 1 do clay, Dithridge & Son; 75 sks oats, W Livingston; 1 car lumber, Kier, Foster & Co; 3 bbls eggs, J M Simmons; 1 bbl e nuts, Knox & Orris; 10 bgs rags, W M Gregg; 1 box butter, W H Hoffman; 1 do do, 2 sks beans, 1 box chickens, H Fresee; 3 pkgs poultry, L J Blanchard; 4 bbls c nuts, 2 bbls eggs, 5 sks flour, E Hazleton; 3 cars metal, McKnight & Co; 6 bbls sheep pelts, J Y McLaughlin & Son.

RIVER NEWS.

The prospects for a rise were not so encouraging last evening as the evening before, the weather being much colder and the rain, to use a common phrase, having played out again. The Monongahela marks indicated three feet eight inches and rising slowly. Mercury at 4 P. M. 30.

The Belle for Parkersburgh departed. No arrivals.

The Maggie Hays from Cincinnati is due to-day, having, we believe, left there on Saturday.

The Wild Duck and barges, are also, it is understood, enroute from Cincinnati to this port. We are in hopes that there will be water enough to let both of these boats up.

—The Only Chance has entered the Pine Bluff and Napoleon trade.

—The towboats H. Clay Wilson and Charley Bowen arrived at Cincinnati on Monday.

—A line of tri-weekly steamers will perhaps soon be inaugurated between Cairo and New Orleans.

—In the Mississippi River trade, there are 91 steamers, with a capacity of 202,175 tons, and valued at $24,556,000.

—The Flirt has entered the New Orleans and Red River, and abandoned the Shreveport and Jefferson trade for the present.

—The towboat Tom Rees left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Monday with seven barges. One of her pilots is Thomas Bobo.

—There are now 22,000 barrels of oil at Burning Springs, West Virginia, ready for shipment on the first rise in the Little Kanawha River.

—The contractors for the dam across the head of Rising Sun bar have commenced hauling stone to the Kentucky shore, where the dam is to be built from to extend to the channel in the upper chute. The construction of the dam will commence early in the spring.

—The North Alabama arrived at Sioux City from Fort Buford, on the 13th, after hard work, (breaking through five ice gorges,) where she will winter. One of her colored deck hands, named Abe Hughes, was drowned while the boat was working through one of the ice gorges. The North Alabama is commanded by Capt. Grant Marsh, and Cal. W. Bennet is clerk.

—The Surveyor at St. Louis, in connection with the Supervising Inspector of the Fourth District, publishes a notification to steamboatmen that strict compliance with the law regulating the transportation of cotton, hemp, hay, straw, coal oil, crude petroleum, and other easily ignitable articles on passenger carrying steamers, will be strictly enforced hereafter.

—A St. Louis telegram, under date of Monday, says: The navigation of the upper Mississippi is rapidly drawing to a close. The Northern Line is already laid up. Many of the boats have, and others will go into winter quarters as fast as they arrive here. Freights to the South declined five cents to day. Flour to New Orleans, 70c; pound freight 40c. There is still a good stage of water below, and shipments South are large.

—The suit of the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company, on appeal from the award of the commissioners who appraised the value of the land on the Illinois shore, opposite St. Louis, belonging to the Wiggin's Ferry Company, and condemned for the use of the bridge company, which has been before the Circuit Court, at Belleville, Illinois, several days, was decided by the jury awarding the Ferry Company $71,200. This is a smaller valuation than the ferry company claimed.

—The contract which was to organize the Cincinnati & New Orleans Packet Line for the coming season was formally signed, yesterday, by the commanders of four boats—Captain Batchelor, of the Swallow; Capt. Oakes, of the Alaska; Captain Ransom, of the John H. Groesbeck; and Captain Jas. M. Maratta, of the Emma No. 3. Captain Oakes, we understand, also received from the document for Captain J. J. Darragh, of the Belle Vernon, under a power of attorney. Captain John L. Rhodes, for the Leonidas, and Captain Patterson, of the Silver Spray, may sign hereafter.—*Cin. Gazette.*

—We clip the following from the Memphis Avalanche of Saturday: The steamboat porter of the Leonidas, on the way up, robbed the safe of a thousand dollars. The clerk left his key in the safe, and the porter seeing an opportunity to enrich himself, opened the safe and took out a thousand dollars. He made off with four thousand dollars. Late in the night the clerk missed the money.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE *is furnished in the city for six days of the week for* 15 *cents per week; by mail,* $8 *per annum;* 4 *mos.,* $2.

Allegheny Councils hold a regular meeting to-night.

The auditorium of the new Library Hall, it is estimated, will comfortably seat fifteen hundred people.

Putnam's Monthly for December with rich and varied contents, for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., 105 Liberty street.

Business in Allegheny must be brisk, if the alterations and improvements in the business houses be any criterion.

Three drunks received their dues at the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday, which constituted the business of the day.

Strangers in Pittsburgh should not forget to take a look at that classic mound opposite the grain elevator, Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, with three lectures, a concert, a reading, and the usual theatrical entertainments, in one week, is pretty well supplied with amusements.

The Pittsburgh Gas Company have purchased a new home on Sixth avenue, and intend erecting a handsome building. They will commence work at once.

Another Defendant.—In the case of Zachariah Lawson against Sarah Lawson, as reported yesterday, the defendant's name should have appeared as Sarah Lovett instead of Lawson.

The paid fire department question comes up in the Select branch of Allegheny Councils to-night. The ordinance establishing the department will likely pass finally without opposition.

Teachers Appointed.—Misses Mary Graham and Josephine O. Lindsey were on Tuesday evening last appointed to the Primary Department of the Washington (Seventeenth ward) Schools.

False Pretence.—Yesterday Charles Walters made information before Alderman Koenig against Thomas Dickson charging him with obtaining $500 by false pretence. Warrant issued.

Yesterday J. R. Gorman, formerly barkeeper at a tavern in this city, was arrested by Chief Hague as a "professional." He was released upon promising to leave town in twenty-four hours

A Correspondent, who has been doing Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surroundings for the New York *Evening Post*, fixes the cost of the Allegheny Park improvements, entire, at two million dollars. Go from home for news.

Kicked Him.—Lewis Knapp, a boy about eighteen years of age, stated to Alderman Arent, yesterday, that Thos. Corline, his employer, had kicked and abused him in the shop in which they are both engaged, in the Eighth ward. Warrant issued.

Gross Attack.—Yesterday Julius Gross complained to Alderman Mullen, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, that Regina Knoll had grossly assaulted his wife and threatened to murder her forthwith. The parties occupy a house jointly, in the Eighth ward. Warrant issued.

Officers Elected.—Last evening, at a regular meeting of Lodge 45, A. Y. M., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. M., James Taylor; S. W., C. Renout; J. W., A. W. Pollock; Secretary, T. P. Wright; Treasurer, Wm. Scott; Delegate to Grand Lodge, D. P. Estep.

Discharged.—Lawrence Purcell, convicted over a year since in the Quarter Sessions Court, of obtaining goods under false pretenses, and sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and imprisonment, was yesterday discharged by His Honor Judge Stowe, under the insolvent act. He had been in jail over thirteen months.

Pocket Picked.—Yesterday morning Thomas Lawdon made information before Alderman Taylor charging John Caughey with picking his pocket Tuesday evening, near the Fifth Ward Market House, and taking therefrom a silver watch valued at one hundred dollars. The accused was arrested and jailed for a hearing.

The Medical Profession are invited by Dr. Banning, of the Banning Institute of New York, to attend at the Monongahela House during *this day and evening only*, for an examination of his system of Spinal, Abdominal, Intra pelvic, Hernial and Hemorrhoidal Supports, which are prepared and kept especially for professional applications.

Threatened Her Husband.—Elizabeth Harrison sought the legal protection of Alderman Mullen yesterday, in behalf of her husband, whom Thomas Harrison, a relative, had threatened to kill. The Alderman issued a warrant on Elizabeth's information and had Thomas arrested, when the case was amicably compromised.

Collided.—Car No. 13 on the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railway, yesterday evening collided with an ash wagon at the corner of Smithfield street and Second avenue. The car was crossing the avenue when the wagon drove from the avenue out Smithfield street and the tongue crushed through the car windows, breaking three or four of them. No person was injured.

Disorderly.—Henry Dover, on Tuesday evening, while on car No. 7, Birmingham P. R. W., acted in a disorderly manner and was put off the car at the office of Justice Barker, and taken before that magistrate, who allowed him to depart on condition that he would go home. He then got on car No. 14, again acted in a disorderly manner and was taken before Justice Schmoize, of Ormsby, who fined him five dollars and costs.

Disorderly Passenger.—Tuesday night John Dorer became disorderly, through intoxication, on a Birmingham passenger car. He was put off, but got on the next car and took the end of the road. By this time he was asleep in the car. When awakened he pitched into the Conductor in pugilistic style, and beat him badly. Yesterday complaint was made against him before Justice Small, of Ormsby borough, and he was fined five dollars for his conduct.

Theological Disagreement.—Yesterday E. D. [illegible] appeared before Alderman Bailie and made information against F. H. Taylor, a fellow-student in the Theological Seminary, for assault and battery. The pair, according to the information, had a slight misunderstanding, which the accused attempted to adjust to his own satisfaction by plumping his clenched fist on the nose, causing the blood to flow. At the magistrate's office, however, the affair was amicably arranged, without further litigation.

Cross Suits.—A quarrel occurred yesterday morning on Penn street which was the occasion of cross suits before Alderman Koenig. W. S. Graham and Charles Facus were the parties engaged. Graham charged Facus with breaking a wheelbarrow and destroying a lot of lime at a new building. Facus, on the other hand, charged Graham with striking his horse on the head with a shovel. The first case was malicious mischief and the last assault and battery. The parties gave bail for hearings when their wrath had cooled.

Alleged Disorderly House.—David Hamilton, mail carrier between Pittsburgh and Independence, West Virginia, alleged before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, that he was induced to visit the house of Mrs. Douglas, Virgin alley, Tuesday night, that when he discovered it to be an improper place he attempted to leave but was prevented, and only secured a release by raising an alarm which attracted the attention of passers-by, who broke open the door and let him out. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

A Grand Affair.

The ladies of Christ Episcopal Church, in Allegheny, are preparing to hold a grand fair, at Excelsior Hall, Federal street, Allegheny, commencing next Tuesday, to continue a week or ten days. From the character of the ladies in the management, comprising some of the best in that city, and the value, beauty and usefulness of the articles to be offered for sale, we anticipate the affair will be a complete success in every respect. As an incentive to induce persons to patronize the fair, the proceeds are to be devoted to paying off the indebtedness of the church. We understand as a sequel to the fair, that a select dramatic and musical entertainment will be given by the pupils and graduates of Mr. and Mrs Smart's Academy, of Allegheny, at Masonic Hall, December 20th and 21st, in aid of the church.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Annual Report of the Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny City.

With a benevolent disposition, every state of life will afford some opportunity of contributing to the welfare of mankind. Wealth and beneficence are able to dispel the cloud of adversity, to dry up the tears of the widow and orphan, and to increase the felicity of all around them.

Such are the sentiments cherished by the members of the Association, in presenting this, their annual report, to a generous public, who have never failed, hitherto, to respond liberally to the call for aid and support on this behalf.

It may seem almost superfluous to enter into the usual detail of reports of this kind, but the constitution of the Society demands it.

The events of another year have been added to the long catalogue of the past, opening the way, doubtless, to a more eventful future, with all its increased and diversified responsibilities.

The self denial exercised by the members of the Society, and the weight of care and anxiety lifted from the widows and orphans, relieved by our contributions, cannot be adequately appreciated by the public. In eternity alone will the record be fully understood. It would seem from statistics that poverty and crime are on the increase, yet it cannot be denied that the means for ameliorating the condition of the destitute are vastly extended, and that the disposition on the part of those who are able to exercise their philanthropy, is more clearly manifest than heretofore.

Since the last annual meeting, the Society has lost one of its oldest and most esteemed members, Mrs. C. J. Patterson. One of the founders and benefactors of the Society, having spent her life in its zealous service, and at death bequeathed five hundred dollars to its funds. Like the grain fully ripe for the harvest, she has been taken to her rest, with the blessed hope of immortality, and her works do follow her."

The Society is free from debt, but the treasury is empty and the present early setting in of a severe winter, makes an appeal to the public for additional aid time more imperative.

The following is an account of the distribution of articles during the past winter: Coal, 11,965 bushels; flour, 2,600 pounds; tea, 14 pounds; coffee, 56 pounds; sugar, 328 pounds; rice, 24 pounds; soap, 32 pounds; potatoes, 36 bushels; molasses, 36 quarts; flannel, 949 yards; muslin, 1,000 yards; calico, 613 yards; jeans, 156 yards; alpaca, 21 yards; shoes, 230 pairs, &c.

The managers gratefully acknowledge the receipt of coal from the Brewer Fund.

The editors of the *Commercial*, GAZETTE, *Dispatch*, *Post* and *Chronicle*, will please accept the thanks of the managers for gratuitous publication of articles in behalf of the Association. Our thanks, also, are due to many of our friends who have aided us in our work.

Of the 516 families relieved during the past winter, more than two hundred were widows looking to support little ones dependent on them.

Let us enter upon another year's labor in humble reliance on a merciful God, the giver of all good, hoping to impart joy and gladness to sorrowful and stricken hearts, and bring honor and glory to Him who, when upon earth, went about doing good.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

President—Mrs. Dr. Trevor.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. F. R. Brunot, Miss M. Herron.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. R. D. Thompson.

Secretary—Mrs. H. F. Forsyth.

Managers—Mrs. R. S. Hays, Mrs. H. Forsyth, Mrs. R. H. Palmer, Mrs. W. Dawson, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. J. Woods, Mrs. Hoskinson, Mrs. Miss, Mrs. McCandless, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Riggle, Miss Whitten, Miss South, Miss Ellis, Miss Morrison, Miss Bell, Miss Orr, Miss Veech, Miss McClung, Mrs. Hard, Miss M. Swartz, Mrs. R. W. Poindexter.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mrs. Robert D. Thompson, Treasurer, in Account with Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny City, Pa.

[illegible]

ALLEGHENY, Nov. 1, 1869.

WHO OWNS THEM?

Mysterious Packages—Silverware and Clothing—Supposed to be Stolen—Five Hundred Dollars Worth.

Some time in the early part of April last some person unknown brought a trunk and a large box to the office of the Pittsburgh Local Express, Fifth avenue, and after depositing them safely left without labelling or giving any direction where they should be sent. The employes observed the packages, and supposing that the owner would call again, had them stowed in a convenient place to await shipment. Day after day passed and no call was made for the packages. Finally a change was made in the management of the Express, the former agents, Mr. St. Clair, resigning. All the old stock was taken away, and among other things the mysterious trunk and box, which were stored in White Bros'. establishment, on Seventh avenue. In moving them from their great weight suspicions were excited that they contained stolen goods. Accordingly Mr. Gilleland, Tuesday, obtained a search warrant from Alderman Bailie, of Allegheny, and had them opened by officer Swain, when a lot of silverware and made up clothing was discovered, in all amounting to five hundred dollars' worth. Some of the silverware was marked J. E. Caldwell & Co., 822 chestnut street, Philadelphia. The box was marked outside Rev. H. J. W. Allen, while a pair of pants was found in the trunk contained a similar mark. Further than this, there is no clue to the owner. The Alderman has written to the Philadelphia parties, and possibly may obtain some light from them. In the meantime, the articles may be examined by parties hereabouts who have lost anything of the kind.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed on record in the office of H. Snively, Recorder for Allegheny county, Wednesday, November 24, 1869:

Richard Danver to Wm. and H. Walker, Nov. 24, 1869; lots Nos. 64, 65 and 66 in Fargo's plan, Henry, township [illegible]; $2,000

Kate Hall to Wm. Richards, Nov. 24, 1869; two lots in McClure township; $2,500

Jacob Reed to Orlando Jones, [illegible]; $2,150

Sarah Street, Knoxville, to [illegible]; $2,100

Jos. on Reed to Wm. Howarth, Nov. 24, 1869; lot on Street, Knoxville; $2,100

Wm. Howarth to Richard Danver, April 19, 1869; lots 64, 65 and 66, in Fargo's plan, Reserve township; $ 700

William Zinn to Nicholas Eichler, Nov. 24, 1869; lot on Wasnington street, Birmingham; 22 by 100 feet; $2,500

Vandalia Tramp to Martin Hiel, July 24, 1869; lot on Harmon's alley, 20 by 60 feet; $325

John Rush to James Campbell, August 1, 1865; tract of land in Sewickley township containing three and 83 perches; $300

John C. Hay to Mary Ann Hay, August 26, 1865; on Twenty-fifth street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 20 by 122 feet; $1,000

John Kricket ux to John Brown, Nov. 20, 1869; three lots on Robinson street, Lower St. Clair township, 60 by 120 feet; $600

Ren'a C. Tuttle to Gaddell & Greer, Nov. 22, 1869; two lots on Forbes street, Fourteenth ward, 40 by 120 feet; $2,000

Philip Couser to W. G. Alger, et al., Nov. 4, 1869; 54 23-24 sq. ft. Charters street, sixth ward, Allegheny; $2,000

Female College.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that they are soon to have an opportunity of attending another of those pleasing and interesting entertainments given by the Browning Association at the Pittsburgh Female College. These entertainments, since Dr. Pershing's administration, like every other attractive and useful feature connected with the Institution, have been wonderfully improved, as all who have attended them can freely testify. The present term of the College, which has been an unusually prosperous one, will close December 3d, and the winter term opens December 6th. The entertainment will be given on Friday evening, the 3d proximo, and in addition to a number of fine essays there will be an abundance of excellent instrumental and vocal music and tableaux to enliven the occasion. Tickets for sale at Mellor & Hoene's music store.

Alleged Larceny.

Some weeks since an information was made at the Mayor's office by Robert Huston, a saloon keeper of this city, against three young men named Everson, Bamford and Marshall, and others, charging them with larceny. It appears that on the night of Nov. 4th a party of young men came into Huston's saloon, the accused being among them, and that while they were there Huston, who was lying asleep on a bench or table, had his pocket picked of $140. The parties were arrested and had a hearing yesterday. The Mayor reserved his decision.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

WEDNESDAY, November 24.—The Supreme Court met at 10 A. M., present a full bench. The following business was transacted:

National Newark Banking Company vs. Second National Bank of Erie. Argued by Curtis for plaintiff in error and by Marshall and Derickson, contra.

Sechrist's appeal, Erie county, continued and ordered that this case be referred to C. W. Kelso, Esq., as master, to report to this Court on the facts and the law of the case with evidence, any exceptions to the report, to be presented to the master at least twenty days before the time for taking up the case in this Court.

Kumph vs. Dunn, Crawford county, non pros taken off and case continued.

Huston and others vs. Trustees of Jefferson College and others, in equity. On motion of Mr. Shinn, additional complainants admitted as per list filed. Case argued by Sutras for complainants.

Court adjourned to meet at 10 A. M., Thursday.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.—Ross vs. Kuipschild. Action to recover for labor done and materials furnished in the construction of a building in the Twelfth ward. Jury out.

Lee vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company et al. Action for wages alleged to be due for work done. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

201. Nathan's admr's vs. Kraus.
14. Wilson vs. Adams.
39. Reed & McCloy vs. Steamboat "Eagle."
88. Bravo vs. Steamboat "Elector."
81. Levi et al. vs. Hershbergs garnishees.
98. Stein Bros. vs. Garnishee of Criswell & Co.
101. Steinacher & Silverman vs. Megraw & Co.
108. Irwin vs. Shaffer et al.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, November 24.—The case of Wigham vs. Owners of steamboat "Kangaroo," reported yesterday, was resumed, and had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

263. Patterson vs. Gillespie.
257. Lea & Stowell vs. Berger.
284. Allinson vs. Schamberg.
266. Walker vs. Bell.
267. Moore & Co. vs. Mullen.
268. Same vs. same.
272. Bayer vs. Matsen.
273. Bepler vs. McCullough.
275. Sandy vs. Duff.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—"East Lynne" was again presented to a large, select and highly appreciative audience, at the Opera House last evening. Whether it is Miss Western's superb personation of the character of Isabel, or the interest of the drama that attracts such large and delighted audiences night after night, we are not prepared to say positively, but are of opinion that it is the former. We have seen "East Lynne" played to very meagre audiences in this city, but it was not Miss Western who played it. Her impersonation of the first and second acts is unexceptionable, and the deeds in the remaining acts are of such a character that the great mass of play goers never notice, and consequently too trivial for criticism. The child Stealer, or Archimond," will be presented this evening.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The Tyrolean Opera Troupe at the Pittsburgh Theatre are becoming exceedingly popular, and deservedly so. The choruses, duetts and solos of the troupe are all admirably well executed. The several members of the company are all possessed of a high degree of musical talent and give evidence of considerable training. The only attraction at the Old Drury, as Jenny Bens, continues to amuse the audience with her songs from Ireland, clog dancing, &c., and the inimitable McAndrews and Mr. Clark, who has so pleasantly called in front of the curtain.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Tonight Rev. J. Hyatt Smith will appear for the first time before a Pittsburgh audience at the Academy of Music in his lecture, "England, France and Italy; how I saw them and what I found there." Mr. Smith comes with a high reputation from New York and other eastern cities, both as a clear, witty and fine lecturer, and fine entertainer. Our lecture goers will deserve a treat, in this line, of unusual excellence, should he fill attendance. He will commence to talk at a quarter to eight o'clock. Tickets fifty cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The select readings and recitations of the Misses Hayden, Nos. 79, G. A. R. by Miss Jessie Carter, were in every sense of the word a complete success. The audience was large, highly intelligent and appreciative. The selections were most carefully and well rendered, and admirably read. We have seldom, if ever, seen a better reader in this city than Mrs. Carter. Her rendition of Cushenbaldan's Ride and "Charlis Masters, Sr.," which were the gems of the evening, was faultless. The audience was delighted, and expressed their approbation fully by the loud efforts of frequent bursts of applause. We learn that the lecture committee will make an effort to have Mrs. Carter give another reading before the close of the season, and we hope they may be successful.

DRUMMER BOY OF SHILOH.—The grand military allegory, the Drummer Boy, or Battle of Shiloh," will be presented for a brief season at the Academy of Music under the auspices of the G. A. R., commencing Friday evening. There has been an improvement in the scenery since it was last presented here, as well as other important features. We look for a full house Friday night.

Barney Williams.

We have received the following card from Mr. Barney Williams, and gladly give it a place in our columns. Now that the Irish comedian will remain in this country, can't Manager Canning secure him for another engagement in Pittsburgh?

ST. LOUIS, November 21, 1869.

TO MY FRIENDS, THE PUBLIC.—Some four years ago, the night of my first Opera House announced the farewell engagement of my wife and self, prior to our departure for Europe. The announcement was made in good faith, but circumstances over which I had no control, caused our stay to be extended for the present. Upon our arrival in St. Louis I was credibly informed that the trip to California (where we were engaged to play eight weeks,) at this season of the year, would involve great personal risk and an indefinite sacrifice of time, uncertainty of arriving in San Francisco at any specific date, owing to the probable blockade of the road by snow.

Under the circumstances, I telegraphed Messrs. Barrett & McCullough, Managers of the California Theatre, San Francisco, asking a postponement of my engagement, which, knowing full well the obstacles to be encountered, they generously coupled with the great uncertainty of arriving at any specified time, they courteously complied with my request.

I deem this explanation necessary, as during my entire professional career I have never broken an engagement when in the power of human to keep it. Trusting the above explanation will prove satisfactory to my numerous friends and the dramatic public of Pittsburgh, I am, their devoted servant,

BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Enjoyable Occasion.

Tuesday evening a very pleasant surprise party occurred at Rev. Dr. Clark's church, corner Sandusky street and Stockton avenue, Allegheny. The Sabbath previous the reverend gentleman had announced from the pulpit that he wished to meet the teachers of the Sunday school in the lecture room, and in response to the invitation over one hundred ladies and gentlemen at the appointed time found their way to the place designated. They expected merely a meeting connected with the business interests of the school, and were completely surprised to find the cheerful room vacated of its chairs and occupied in the centre with a capacious table, upon which were spread delicacies in every branch of the culinary art, in quantity and quality amply sufficient for a royal feast. The tempting appearance of the appetizing viands, however, soon dispelled surprise for a more agreeable feeling, which was manifested in the rapid disappearance of the edibles. After supper a couple of hours went swiftly by in friendly conversation, interspersed with delightful music, which was conducted by Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mellor and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Horner, together with other musical people in attendance. The affair was arranged by Rev. Clark himself exclusively for his Sunday school teachers, and reflected credit upon his kindly enterprise and tact, while it afforded an exceedingly enjoyable entertainment, which will be as a pleasant memory to all who had the pleasure of attending.

Phrenology.—The rooms of Fowler & Wells, Lafayette Hall, are thronged day and evening. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions, giving advice as to health, self culture, best business, selection of companions, &c. tf

The Great Advantages of Purchasing at Wholesale Fleming & Co.'s Great Representative Fur House 139 Wood Street, Immense Variety to Choose From.

Prices 15 to 25 per cent. less than Elsewhere.

We announced yesterday that the elegant and palatial salesrooms of William Fleming & Co. were daily thronged with customers, and that the amount of sales this year surpassed that of any previous year. The reason of such success is doubtless found in the great advantages given by this house to its customers. In the first place it has the largest stock and consequently the greatest variety to select from. The stock is always kept complete by daily arrivals from the East. There is also always to be found a full assortment of ladies' and children's furs, made from the primest skins, such as Mink, Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Water Mink, Black and Brown Sables, Astracan and Persian Lamb, made in sacques, berthas, Eugenias, collars, muffs and boas. Thus there is such a vast quantity and such a variety in both styles and qualities, that no one need come disappointed. The second great advantage in purchasing at Flemings is the prices. It is now well known that from 15 to 25 per cent. can be saved on every article, and this is no small matter, these dull times. In addition to this no misrepresentations are ever made, and all visitors are treated with the utmost courtesy, whether they buy or not. Taking these things into consideration it is not at all strange that Fleming & Co., should sell vastly more goods than any of their competitors. Each of our readers should give them a call and satisfy themselves of the truth of our remarks.

Pennsylvania Railroad Frieghts.

Editors, Gazette: In reply to the many inquiries made respecting the action of the railroad managers in regard to our freighting business, I would just say that the Committee got every assurance that the whole matter shall be made to correspond with their request, and expect to get a satisfactory report in full.

The Chairman, Mr. Isaiah Hacksy, will be home in a few days, and will make public the whole transaction.

Yours truly, WM. MCCREERY.

Universal Admiration has been ceded to Milk of Violets, as the most elegant cosmetic ever produced. Its wonderful properties have long since gained for it a far-famed reputation. Sold by all druggists. V. W. Brinkerhoff, N. Y., general agent.

Employment Office.—Girls wanted for cooks and private families in the city. R. Long, at No. 42 Federal street, near bridge, Allegheny City, at the Butter Washing Machine Office.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists.

vvss-T.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Supreme Court of the State of Indiana has decided that while legal tender notes are not taxable under the decision of the United States Supreme Court, this is not the case with National Bank Currency.

JOHN G. SAXE, at a hotel in the West the other day, undertook to carve a piece of beef which was so tough that the carving knife made little impression on it. The poet laid down the knife and fork, glanced around and spoke: "Gentlemen," said he, "that's an infringement on Goodyear's patent!"

LOUISA MCINTOSH is studying the history of the Presidents of the United States, in order to make them the heroes of a series of historical novels. A romance founded on the history of George Washington, will be the first volume of the series, which promises to be interesting to American readers.

FOR several years the dead body of a man was found in the water adjacent to the Battery, New York, every day. No one would remove it because of the belief, or superstition, prevailing in the minds of so many common people, that the touch of a drowned body before being examined by the Coroner is contaminating.

THE Coroner's inquest in the case of the recent railway disaster near Alameda, California, has revealed the fact that the conductor, whose blunders caused the accident, can neither read nor write, and consequently was wholly unable to decipher the timetable and train orders printed for his use. He was grossly ignorant of his duties, and utterly unfit for his post.

A MAN OUT WEST got his back up at his wife, and locked her in her room. Wishing to aggravate her, he sent their little son to the room with a hone. The woman promptly brought it, and said, "Mother, father says there is a razor in there, and says there's a hone for him to put it on. Take it back, and tell him that I say he is not your father, and there's a hone for him to pick."

AN English Clergyman, on ordering a dinner for a number of clerical friends at a hotel, was gravely asked by the waiter if the party were left church or left church. "Now what on earth," cried the minister, "do my friends' opinion matter to you?" "A great deal, sir," rejoined the waiter, "if left church, I must provide more wine; if low church, more waters."

A PARTY of New Yorkers are preparing to go West in a few days on a grand hunting excursion. There is a greater abundance of small game around New York than has been known for years. This is particularly the case with rabbits. Singular as it may seem, there are several New Yorkers who have never in their lives been out of sight of a house, but nevertheless are Mr. Duncan, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and Mr. Cameron, the noted horse breeder.

DURING the year ending October 31st, two hundred and fourteen persons were examined by the Commissioners of Lunacy at San Francisco. Of this number three were discharged at once, seven were sent to the Home for the Inebriates, eight to the Almshouse, and the balance to the Insane Asylum at Stockton. Only five were reported cured in, and discharged from, that establishment. Of the one hundred and ninety six sent to the Asylum, one hundred and eighteen were insane.

THE school system in Vermont is unsatisfactory. The Burlington *Free Press* says: "There are 2,100 organized districts in the State, and 2,824 different schools. These have been kept by 4,269 different teachers, of whom 2,943 had taught before, and 853 only have taught before in the same district; 1,326 school-keepers entirely new to the business, or about half as many wholly inexperienced teachers as schools! Thirty-four fresh teachers in every twenty eight schools in a single year. Does any one wonder that Vermont lags terribly in the educational race?"

THE finding of the Court-martial in the case of Lieutenant Commander Seely, tried in Boston for cruel treatment to non-commissioned officers and privates in the marine corps, has been received at the Navy Department; and, while no official promulgation of the verdict has been made, it seems to be well understood that it is guilty, as charged. It is expected that the Secretary of the Navy will make an example of this officer by promptly approving of the sentence. At least, it is known that he said he should make an example of the first officer convicted of cruelty to men in the marine or naval service.

THE Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary Committee will meet at Washington city the latter part of next week to make up their finding, and to hear additional evidence, if any is presented, in the matter of the impeachment of Judge Busteed, United States District Judge for Alabama. This matter has been pending for nearly two years, and will be disposed of at the coming session. If the Committee report and the House adopt articles of impeachment, the trial will have to proceed before the Senate in the same manner as in the case of Andrew Johnson. The principal charges against Busteed are those of ignorance of the laws and corruption in office.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger's* money article says: There is unquestionably a growing feeling in favor of a return to specie payments, but that desirable event is not here just yet, and much opposition from the banks and other quarters is to be overcome, and much otherwise to be done, before the thing is ready for such an accomplishment as will hold permanently. Spaulding, and Hoar and Sumner, and the others acting with them, there is no reason to suppose, contemplate the prospect of legislating the country into resumption at once—the avowals to that effect, now circulating through the newspapers, are so many tubs to the whale—although there is so much of substantial encouragement in the practical measures now going forward in the reduction of the national debt that coin payments may eventually come round. There is much more in the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in the firmness of the foreign exchanges, to bring gold and paper to the same level than in unbacked and unsupported resolutions, declaring specie payments resumed, in the absence of the coin in hand. The consummation is devoutly to be wished, but unfortunately it cannot be brought about so cheaply.

—Letters from Caracas, Venezuela, of the eighth inst., give details of the capture of Maracaibo, by the national forces. Falgar's troops surrendered as soon as the government forces appeared before the town. Falgar and fifteen of his adherents sought refuge on board the British steamer Cherub, which was not granted them until they consented to give up their arms. A conspiracy was afterwards discovered among them to seize the Cherub, and thereupon the commander steamed with them to Jamaica, where they are to be tried as pirates.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—Cotton quiet; middling 26c; sales, 4,750 bales; receipts, 2,244 bales; exports to Liverpool, 3,179; to Bremen, 2,643. Sugar quiet; yellow clarified 12½@13½c. Sterling 36½.

NASHVILLE, November 24.—Cotton dull; low middling, 23c; good ordinary, 22½c.

MARRIED.

WOOD—HEAD.—On Tuesday evening, November 23, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., assisted by Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D., Mr. STEPHEN WOODS, of Pittsburgh, and Miss LIZZIE T. HEAD, of Allegheny City.

JOHNSON—SINCLAIR.—On Tuesday evening, November 23d, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Hare, assisted by Rev. Mr. Speer, Mr. D. S. JOHNSON and Miss MOLLIE A. SINCLAIR, all of Pittsburgh. No cards.

DIED.

MALOY.—On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, ALEXANDER MALOY, in the 55th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 45 Bedford Avenue, THURSDAY MORNING, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARLIN.—On Monday, 22d inst., DENNIS CARLIN, aged 60 years.

His late residence, No. 59 Carroll street, Allegheny City, where the family are cordially invited to attend.

IRWIN.—On Wednesday morning, November 24, at ten minutes before 6 o'clock, of pneumonia, ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. Irwin, in the 49th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Wade, No. 19 Ross street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Union Church, Mifflin township.

UNDERTAKERS.

B. PATTERSON.....JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS,

Undertakers, corner of Fifth avenue and Hitchcock's Row, Pittsburgh, and every description of Burial Goods, Coffins and Robes, constantly on hand, and sold on terms to suit the times. Hearse and Carriage furnished at all hours. Charges moderate.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, EX-DERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS, (Graduates of the Cincinnati College of Embalming,) Avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. Having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Thomas Peebles in the above business, we are now prepared to attend to all calls in the line of our profession, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Our Hearse is the finest in the city, and our Coffins and Robes are of the latest and most approved styles. Terms strictly cash.

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No. 444 PENN STREET.

Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each.

COFFINS and all Funeral Requisites at the lowest prices. apr2

AUCTION SALES.

1,000

ALLEGHENY GAS STOCK

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26th, at 7½ o'clock, at A. LEGGATE'S AUCTION HOUSE, 130 Federal street, Allegheny, will be sold by

1,000 shares of increased Capital stock of the Allegheny Gas Co.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 15, 1869.

BONDS FOR SALE.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly authorizing the issue of sewerage Bonds, Councils, by date of October 14, 1869, authorized the sale of same, and Bonds have been prepared and are now ready for sale.

Please find below date of the denomination of Bonds:

$500 AND $1,000.

and have for sale to parties desiring

SEVEN PER CENT.

interest, payable semi-annually at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Pittsburgh.

Bonds will be issued and proceeds of same only to be paid for the redemption of Sewer Certificates, and will be issued in such manner as to keep the debt within the limits of the sinking fund.

Apply to

W. M. PORTER,

CITY CONTROLLER.

LATEST OIL STRIKE.

OFFICE OF LIBERTY, ECONOMY AND FREE TRADING.

To secure even handed Justice, Liberty and Economy will establish a bureau and office for the sale of Petroleum Lands, and will sell on commission, and will buy and sell Petroleum Lands, and will buy and sell Petroleum Lands, and will buy and sell Petroleum Lands